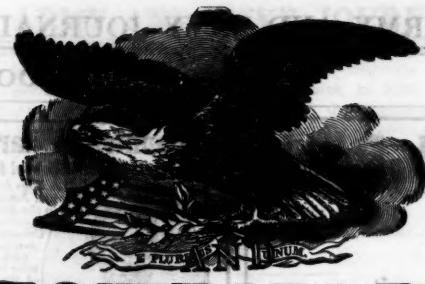


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The correctness of our recent statement, replying to a correspondent, that a chaplain of Infantry cannot draw forage for private horses, having been called in question, we may say that the General Staff, in preparing the General Order, made necessary by a new pay bill, is wrestling with the question whether or not to include chaplains in the list of mounted officers. In practice, chaplains have not been held to be mounted officers. The records of the Quartermaster's Department show that forage has never been issued to chaplains for horses. The Act of Feb. 2, 1901, provided in Section 12 that "when serving in the field, chaplains shall be furnished with necessary means of transportation by the Quartermaster's Department," the inference being clear that these officers were not mounted. The Field Regulations do not include chaplains in the staff and they may be said generally to have had no practical military status. The Chaplains Act of April 21, 1904, did not make a corps of the chaplains, although a way was provided by which a certain number might have the rank and pay of majors, which would imply the right to be mounted and to have the allowances of the mounted officers. The same act provided that chaplains appointed prior to the passage of the act should, after seven years' service, receive the pay of captain mounted for the next seven years, and those appointed after the passage of the act should be entitled to the pay of first lieutenants mounted for seven years, and to that of captain mounted thereafter. Retired chaplains, except those appointed after the passage of the bill, were authorized to receive the pay of captain not mounted; those appointed subsequent to the passage of the bill were to have pay of captain mounted when retired. Under this law chaplains have been entitled to the pay and allowances of mounted officers, but this applied only to their pay and not to their military status. With the passage of the Act of May 11, 1908, the Pay Department has paid chaplains as majors, captains and first lieutenants not mounted. Notwithstanding the terms of the Act of 1904 gave chaplains the pay of mounted officers, the law of 1901, as to providing transportation to chaplains while serving in the field has been held to be in force and has been observed in practice. The probabilities are that the general order now under preparation will not include chaplains among officers who are entitled to be mounted.

The action of Holland in the case of Venezuela illustrates the principle for which we have all along contended, which is that it is not great armaments that produce war, but questions of commerce and trade. It is the action of Castro in ruining the commerce of the Dutch colony of Curacao which is forcing Holland to extreme action, and not her possession of a great army or navy. In Curacao they attempted to mob the Venezuelan consul, and he was compelled to leave; in Holland the air is full of war talk. As to Holland as a naval power, Commandant de Balincourt in "Les Flottes de Combat" for 1908, says that Holland has colonies which have six times her own area. Her budget is necessarily limited, and her valiant people, if they do not stand in the first rank on the sea as they did two centuries ago, hold, nevertheless, among the secondary navies a most honorable place. This is due in part to her excellent corps of officers who have maintained the traditions of the past. As her resources do not permit her in Europe any other attitude than the defensive, Holland has no squadron for the high seas, but simply a series of coast guard vessels intended to operate against land forces, especially in the numberless canals which divide the country; and a few cruisers which are intended, if

not to protect her colonies and her maritime trade, enormous when compared with her size, at least to exercise a rigid police control in the dependencies. At Amsterdam there has been a sudden awakening after a period of ten years without ship construction. A whole flotilla has just been brought out, comprising small armor clads, cruisers for the high seas, ships for the colonies and torpedo boats well planned and capable of serving as models in their class. A cruiser is projected of 2,650 tons and 16 knots.

The aspect of the Panama Canal and its effects is more absorbing to the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, from the point of view of war strategy than from that of commerce, and the Gazette thinks the primary result of the completion of the canal will be the increase of the naval power of this country, saying: "Had the voyage of the American fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific been undertaken for any pressing strategic purpose, the very start of the fleet on its voyage would have been the cue for the possible opponents to have seized the initiative and struck the first blow. To underwrite her responsibilities the States require a double fleet, which can never at present be effectively concentrated or so placed as to be available for either emergency. Once the canal is finished the conditions change; a fleet based on Key West or keeping station in the West Indies is, when the canal is an accomplished fact, available to strike in either ocean, and can be transferred en bloc to one side of the Continent, without cutting itself from the possibility of action in the other. This must mean a complete revolution in the balance of naval power in the Pacific. The main changes in the situation will be, first, the appearance of the American fleet as a factor in the Pacific; secondly, the depreciation of England's position as tenants of the highway to the East. Thirdly, a widening of interests in the Pacific that will tend to curb the advancement of the yellow races to the exclusion of the Caucasian."

We are not quite sure we are able to follow the reasoning of the Boston Transcript when in discussing the Quebec tercentenary it tries to prove that Canada was lost to the French because France always governed it from Paris in contradistinction to England's colonial policy of local administration. It was the desire to govern the colonies from England that lost to Great Britain a finer empire than was lost to France when Montcalm went down to defeat on the Plains of Abraham. There was more at stake for England in her colonial game than there was for France, and it is not unlikely that had geographical conditions been reversed France would have been not a whit more arbitrary in forcing Mother Country rule on the colonies than was England. Slow growth under French rule cannot be counted against France, for Canada has never grown as fast as her neighbors to the south and maybe never will, on account of the limitations of the climate. When the chief city of the Dominion, which aspires to be a seaport, finds her harbor blocked with ice far into May, it is not easy to understand how she is to compete successfully with cities like Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The Transcript says that "preponderating numbers" were against the French in the war in which the rule of Canada passed to England. This preponderance was due to climatic and geographical considerations which have operated to give the country of the thirteen colonies a larger growth than that of Canada.

Bulletin number two of "The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching" publishes tables showing that the salaries of full professors in one hundred leading institutions vary from \$1,350 to nearly \$4,800, and that the full professor in the one hundred institutions in the United States and Canada which are financially strongest receives on the average an annual compensation of approximately \$2,500. In these institutions four professors get over \$4,000 each, four professors and one assistant professor between \$3,500 and \$4,000, twelve professors and one assistant between \$3,000 and \$3,500, eighteen professors and three assistants between \$2,500 and \$3,000, thirty-five professors and twenty-two assistants between \$2,000 and \$2,500, twenty-five professors and sixty assistants and three instructors \$1,500 to \$2,000, two professors, forty-three assistants and fifteen instructors get between \$1,200 and \$1,500 and twelve assistant professors and seventy instructors from \$500 to \$1,200. These figures are given for the purpose of comparison with Service salaries, which each one can make for himself. There are only eight institutions paying an average salary of less than \$1,800 to the full professor, and also only eight institutions giving an average salary of \$3,500 or over. Thirty-five institutions pay between \$1,700 and \$2,100. Forty-seven institutions pay between \$2,100 and \$3,200. The most common average salary is one between \$2,000 and \$2,100, found in fourteen institutions. Half of the institutions give less than \$2,200. The average age of professors varies between 45.4 years at Princeton, 49.9 at Yale and 51.6 at Harvard. The full professor at Columbia receives an average \$4,280. At the College of the City of New York the average salary of the full professor is \$4,788. At the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken the average salary of the full professor is \$3,200; at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn it is \$2,783. At the General Theological Seminary each of the seven professors receives \$4,000 and a residence in Chelsea Square. We are told in this connection that "it seemed to be the opinion of competent men that the average good lawyer and good engineer, after being out of the

professional school about eight or ten years, would be earning in New York between four and five thousand dollars a year. The physician of a similar character and age, it was estimated by distinguished medical authorities, would be earning somewhat more. As the figures for the legal and engineering professions were not and those for the medical gross, the estimates for the three approximated closely. The physician's house rent and similar personal expenditures correspond, in part, to the lawyer's office rent and office expenses."

One objection made to the plans adopted for the improvement of West Point has been the location of the hotel. "A hotel such as West Point needs," a recent report to the President reads, "will be much frequented, and its situation in the very midst of the post will bring automobiles and carriages from both directions—north and south. All automobiles from the north, etc., pass between the academic buildings to reach a hotel in this situation, and the noise and distraction will become a nuisance." A possible solution of the difficulty is found in the suggestion that the Government purchase the old Cozzens' Hotel, just south of the reservation, which is now the Roman Catholic Ladycliff Academy for girls. The New York Times says: "It will be pointed out to the Catholic authorities that West Point can expand in only one direction, and that Ladycliff is directly in the line of that expansion, and as West Point must expand in the near future, the Government has no alternative but to acquire, if possible, this property." It is hoped, too, that Congress will provide for the purchase of Constitution Island, which comprises about 230 acres and is in the river opposite West Point, about three hundred yards from the shore. It is now offered to the Government by the owner, Miss Warren.

We are glad that in the conference over Naval matters, in progress at Newport, the younger officers are coming to the front. As the conference is going on behind closed doors, nothing is certainly known, but the report is that the older officers have found themselves against a stiff proposition, for the opinions of the younger men have been found to be valuable and worthy of the greatest respect. We have no great faith in Congressional investigations, but we do believe that great good will result to the Navy from a free discussion in which ideas will count for more than rank. We note that a correspondent of the New York Sun says: "I believe I am right in saying that to the important conference at the War College in Newport not a single engineer officer was either invited or ordered to be present, and this at a time when the question of the speed of our battleships and torpedoboat destroyers should be receiving serious consideration."

The Democrats in the platform adopted at Denver say: "We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving veterans and their dependents and because it tends to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army." In what way pensions lessen the necessity for a standing army does not appear. The idea probably is that the prospect of pension will stimulate enlistments in the event of war, but it should be remembered that those who are prompted to enlist for the defense of their country from any such sordid motive are not worth enlisting. They belong to the class of what were known during our Civil War as "coffee coolers," or those who lingered behind when a fight was at hand to cool their coffee, which could have been frozen stiff by simply putting it against the "cold feet" which the sound of the long roll always gave them.

According to a newspaper despatch from San Diego, Cal., A. R. Rice, chief operator, and his assistants at the Point Loma Government wireless telegraph station, claim the record for long distance work. They talked with Admiral Sperry's flagship, the Connecticut, a little after midnight, July 24, in longitude about 165 west and between nine and ten degrees north latitude, on her way to Auckland, New Zealand, from Honolulu. This point is close to 2,900 miles from San Diego. The previous record for long distance work was 2,800 miles. The battleship reported all well on board and satisfactory progress being made.

"All things are possible here in the Philippines," writes a correspondent in Manila; "the Filipinos are becoming more courageous and showing their hatred for the Americans more openly every day. The United States and Mr. Taft are too good to them. In five years or less, unless a stronger, more American policy is adopted here, no self-respecting white man will be allowed to live in Manila. The provinces are worse. The people of the United States do not understand the true inwardness of the situation in the Philippines. The U.S. Army and Navy are the American's only safety."

A squadron composed of ships that have been noted in three naval wars of the United States, and representing four distinct types of naval architecture, will gather at Boston, Mass., from Aug. 6 to 11. They are the cruiser Olympia, of Dewey's squadron at Manila; the cruiser New York, Sampson's flagship in the Spanish War; the Hartford, Farragut's flagship; the frigate Constitution, the cruiser Chicago, and the monitors Arkansas and Nevada.

Ex-Secretary Taft was formally notified of his nomination as the Republican candidate for President at the home of his brother in Cincinnati on Tuesday, July 28. The notification committee was escorted to Mr. Taft's house by representatives of the G.A.R., of the Loyal Legion and societies of the Spanish War. Among those especially invited to be present at the ceremonies were Lieut. Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., and Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. In his speech accepting the nomination, Judge Taft said: "I am lacking in one qualification of all Republican Presidents since Lincoln, that of having been exposed to danger and death on the field of battle in defense of our country. I hope this lack will not make the veterans think I am any less deeply thrilled by the memory of their great comrades gone before—Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley, all sons of Ohio, who left records reflecting glory upon their State and Nation, or that my sympathies with the valor and courage and patriotism of those who faced death in the country's crises are any less earnest and sincere than they would be had I the right to wear a button of the Grand Army or of the veterans association of any of our country's wars." Denying that the Philippines were costing us a vast annual sum, Judge Taft said: "The expenses of the war in the Philippines from 1898 to 1902 involved the Government in an expenditure of less than \$175,000,000. This was incident to war. The fact is that since the close of the war in 1902 and the restoration of order in the islands, the extra cost of the American troops of the Regular Army in the islands, together with that of maintaining about 4,000 Philippine scouts as a part of the Regular Army, does not exceed \$6,000,000 annually." The cost of the civil government is provided for by local taxation. Judge Taft further said: "I welcome from whatever motive the change in the Democratic attitude toward the maintenance and support of an adequate Navy, and hope that in the next platform, the silence of the present platform, in respect to the Army, will be changed to an acquiescence in its maintenance to the point of efficiency in connection with the efficiently reorganized militia and the National Volunteers, for the proper defense of the country in times of war and the discharge of those duties in times of peace for which the Army, as at present constituted, has shown itself so admirably adapted in the Philippines, in San Francisco, in Cuba and elsewhere. We are a world power and cannot help it, and, although at peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, we must be prudent and not be lulled into a sense of security which would possibly expose us to national humiliation. Our best course, therefore, is to insist on a constant improvement in our Navy and its maintenance at the highest point of efficiency."

Tropical service in the Army is given by an Army surgeon as a reason for an increasing number of cases of tropical abscess of the liver. Capt. Walter D. Webb, Med. Corps, U.S.A., read a paper before the Post-Graduate Alumni Association, dealing with this subject, which is reported in the Post-Graduate for July, 1908. "Abscess of the liver, formerly a rare disease, has, since our expansion into tropical countries, become a common one in the Army and a not uncommon surgical disease in civil practice. This must be so in our large cities, where so many discharged soldiers and civilians, who have had tropical service, are constantly returning in ever-increasing numbers. Liver abscess is a frequent complication in amoebic dysentery, one of our commonest tropical diseases. The abscess may occur ten or more years after the attack of dysentery." To dismiss the subject with the thought that this is a tropical disease unlikely to be observed in this country would be a great error. Of the fourteen cases considered in Dr. Webb's paper, eight were seen in the tropics and six in the United States. All had, however, served in the tropics. The predisposing causes of liver abscess are alcohol, exposure, malaria and other causes of liver congestion. The exciting cause is amoebic histolytic. "A golden rule is to think of abscess of the liver in all cases of progressive deterioration of health and especially so when accompanied by a slight evening rise of temperature. An important statement by Dr. Webb is that every man returning from the Philippines (he would include the tropics) who does not recover from his tropical intestinal disease should be suspected of having abscess of the liver. In about 170 autopsies an unrecognized liver abscess was found in 35. The mortality does not depend so much on the abscess as on the general condition of the patient and upon whether he has had a concurrent debilitating disease."

Summing up the case against the big ship the London Spectator says: "1. Three Dreadnaughts at the same price are inferior in offensive and defensive power to four King Edwards. 2. The larger a battleship the more easily it is blown up. 3. A Dreadnaught's fighting value is diminished by its greater draught. 4. The prime cost of Dreadnaughts is enormously enhanced by the necessity (which will follow their multiplication) of vast and unlimited expenditure on naval docks and harbors, both at home and abroad. The above considerations are based upon the evidence of expert witnesses, who are acknowledged masters in the art of naval construction and naval strategy; but they are also founded upon common sense, and are perfectly intelligible to any person, whether in office or out of it, who possesses that uncommon and invaluable attribute." It, as will probably prove to be the

case, the big ships building ostensibly for Brazil are really intended for England the Admiralty is preparing to meet the argument that the ability of France and Germany to match her with Dreadnaughts will destroy her superiority of three to one against either of these Powers. The Engineer estimates that if Germany does as she has stated she intends to do—completes her ships in about two years from laying down—then in 1910 there will be seven German and seven British Dreadnaughts. With a very slight acceleration, next year's three German Dreadnaughts—already sanctioned—can be ready in 1911, with the result of ten German Dreadnaughts to only eight British vessels of the same kind. Germany has arrived at her present promising position by the pursuit of a policy entirely contrary to that of England, which, having recently adopted a rule that capital ships must be built in the Royal Dockyards only, is absolutely tied down in any attempt to accelerate. The Foudroyant must wait till the St. Vincent is launched. Germany knows no such limitations. One suitable slip is as good as another to her. Her private yards are made full use of. Krupp, Schichau, Blohm and Voss, Weser, the Vulcan Company, all are hard at work for her.

It is to be regretted that at the Olympic contests, held since their revival at Athens, athletes from the military establishment could not have been among the competitors. That some are worthy a place beside the best is the opinion of Franklin Harvey, who, in the July Physical Culture, says: "It will surprise many to know that the athletic records of the Regular Army are, in numerous instances, equal to, and in some cases even better than, the best made by amateurs and professionals. This remark applies more particularly to track events, but the showing made by wearers of the khaki with hammer, shot and so forth, is by no means to be despised." Before athleticism in the Army attains the success expected of it, there must be more attention paid to timing and other details. Real merit among soldier athletes has suffered by careless methods of timing, which seemed to make the breaking of world's records a very easy matter. Timing is harder than it seems and often it takes long practice to do it accurately. In New York timers are so important that an association of them has been formed to see that the incompetent are kept from "holding the watch." There is much competing for money prizes in the Army and that will tend to prejudice civilian amateurs against soldier athletes. The growth of interest in athletics among the enlisted men of the Army is doubtless due to the improvement in gymnasium facilities which recent years have brought to the various Army posts. The Fort Leavenworth Times speaks of the surprise with which visitors to the post there note the finely appointed "gym," which would be a credit to some of the largest educational institutions. Wellington's belief that Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of England may find substantiation in some future battle achievement of our muscular and athletically trained soldiers.

The N. Y. Times estimates that, according to the American or international method of counting points in track and field contests, five for the winner and three and one for second and third, the games in the Shepherd's Bush Stadium have closed with our contestants about twenty-nine points ahead of the English. This beats the track and field record in the last games at Athens (1906), when the scores of the United States and England were respectively 75 1-6 and 41. The American score this year is 115, against 86 1-3 for the English, the Americans winning in fifteen out of twenty-seven contests. For these games, according to the English method of counting, the record will be fifteen to ten, and the English score will be increased by the rowing races and other events in which there are no American contestants. The supremacy of the American athletes in the games most severely testing muscle, skill and endurance is clearly established.

One would think that Russia has enough Army problems at home to engage the attention of St. Petersburg journalists, but the Novoe Vremya of the Russian capital finds time to manufacture the latest war scare, and credit the German Kaiser with a scheme to land an army on the coast of England and "arm the 300,000 German residents of the British Isles" to start a fire in the rear. Such a plan must necessarily distress the patriotic American when he thinks how many more residents of Teutonic extraction are in the United States, and what would happen to this country if the Kaiser should land several hundred thousand men on Long Island in the teeth of our Navy, and then sound a call to arms to the Germans of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, not to speak of places more remote. The Pied Piper of Hamelin and his long line of enchanted rats would not be a "patching" to the German Emperor seated on an Army wagon down at Montauk Point, playing Die Wacht am Rhein, with long lines of loyal Germans trooping toward him from all points of the compass.

Speaking of the slanderous resolution concerning the 2d Cavalry passed by the prohibitionists of Iowa, The Tribune, Great Falls, Mont., says: "Soldiers cannot be drilled and made on the pavement of a city; they should be stationed where suitable advantages exist and any individual, officer, soldier or civilian, familiar with the location must admit that Fort Assinniboine with its un-

rivalled reservation is a station unequaled in healthfulness or any other respect for making not only stalwart soldiers of any material provided, but human beings as well. And the fact that its superior advantages are not utilized to a larger extent than they are now would seem to indicate an error of judgment which speedily should be remedied, and Fort Assinniboine be made, what it has been recommended to become by a former general in command of the department—a three regiment post. Send the 2d Cavalry back to Fort Assinniboine, Mr. Secretary of War. They were both good soldiers and good men here, and removed from the crowded quarters and vitiated atmosphere of a big city they will recover their moral tone, if it be true that they have lost it. Here are hundreds of square miles of space for a drilling ground, pure mountain water, pure stimulating air, absence of immoral surroundings, ideal conditions for making both good soldiers and good citizens at the same time. Please make investigation of the facts and act on them, Mr. War Secretary."

A National Guardsman inquires whether he may become a member of the Military Service Institution of the United States. National Guardsmen, both commissioned and enlisted, are eligible, and are cordially invited to become associate members of the Military Service Institution; commissioned officers upon their own application, and non-commissioned officers and men on written application, endorsed by a member or associate member of the Institution. Annual dues, \$2.50. For additional information and "application" forms, address the "Secretary, Military Service Institution, Governors Island, N. Y." The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Hancock prize, 1907, of \$50 to Corp. Jesse W. Berry, Co. A, 10th U.S. Inf., "for the best short paper published in the Journal of the Institution during the twelvemonth."

The Government of Cuba contracted with Joseph de Wyckoff to remove from Havana Harbor, at a cost of \$160,000, the sunken U.S.S. Maine, and holds a bond of \$2,500, and in cash a deposit of \$2,500, given by de Wyckoff, to ensure the fulfillment of this contract. He now asks for the return of the deposit on the ground that the action of our Government has made it impossible for him to carry out his contract. Concerning this the Havana Telegraph says: "Cuba has a perfect right to demand that we shall either take away the obstructions ourselves or permit her to have it done in whatever way she may find feasible."

Owing, no doubt, to the great distances telegraphing costs more in the United States than in any other country in the world, the average price for a message being forty-two cents; for Spain, thirty-two; Italy, twenty-one; United Kingdom, sixteen; Germany, fifteen; Austria, fourteen; France, twelve. The number of messages in billions is: United States, 65.5; United Kingdom, 94; France, 58; Germany, 52.5; Austria, 19; Italy, 16; Spain, 5. Miles of line: United States, 1,155,480; United Kingdom, 384,109; France, 389,002; Germany, 458,358; Austria, 133,549; Italy, 128,582; Spain, 47,923.

Celebrating its centenary, the St. Louis Republic on July 12 issued a souvenir number of 192 pages, containing a large amount of valuable historical matter, besides birthday greetings to the paper from public men and newspapers throughout the country. For its entire lifetime of fivescore years the Republic has remained in the family of its original projector, the family to which Comdr. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., belongs, and by yielding little to the craze for the sensational, it wears its honors not only with glory but with dignity. Vive la République!

The Havana Telegraph reasonably concludes that the mere holding of tranquil elections in Cuba will be only a detail of the problem that will disturb Cuba for many years to come. The present intervention, it thinks, will be looked back upon at some future time just as the first intervention is looked upon now—as a period or epoch in the uplifting of the Cuban republic. "Revolution is racial in Cuba and it will take several generations to bring the people to the point where they can govern themselves."

Saturday and Sunday last were busy days at the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. at Newport, R. I., and the need of a larger building with modern equipment was forcibly shown. From Saturday noon until Sunday night the rooms were visited by 1,145 men from the ships, stations and forts. Following are some statistics of the two days: 736 letters and postcards written and mailed, 275 packages checked and stored, a total of \$156 deposited for safe keeping, every bed occupied and a number turned away for lack of accommodation.

Engineers are studying the proposition of establishing a wireless telegraph station at Santiago de Cuba. It is proposed to erect the tower at the old Reina Mercedes barracks, now the quarters of the Rural Guard.

"I wish," writes an Army captain, "that more officers would send in their movements to the JOURNAL. It keeps one posted on the whereabouts of one's friends." So do we; the more the better.

## WAGNER ON THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN.

The "Report on the Santiago Campaign, 1898," by the late Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., is a posthumous work that will be appreciated by military men who understand the painstaking manner in which the author performed every duty and the breadth of view that characterized many of his professional observations. It will be remembered that a Bureau of Military Information in the Field was established by the Commanding General of the Army and placed under charge of Colonel Wagner. When the desired results could be obtained through this bureau, Colonel Wagner became a volunteer on the staff of General Lawton. In this position he had exceptional opportunities for observing the conduct of the Santiago expedition through all its phases, and one reading his report thereon needs not the assurance of the publisher's notice that it is written "in his own lucid and inimitable style." The account begins with the mobilization of the troops at Tampa, follows the naval expedition over the seas to Cuba, describes the landing, the theater of operations, the battles of Las Guasimas, El Caney, and San Juan, and the siege and surrender of the city. The author's delicate use of sarcasm has never been more subtly shown than at page 141, where he comments on the failure to use the bureau of information which he had established. The only use of this bureau was "the detailing of one of its officers as A.A.G. of a brigade and permitting another to serve as a volunteer aide." There was no chance, therefore, to demonstrate the use that could be made of the bureau, which was entirely in accord with customs prevailing in European armies. Colonel Wagner believes that a bureau which should in no way attempt to monopolize reconnaissance work, but which should be required to make such special reconnaissance as might be necessary for the information of the Commanding General, have control of the secret service and be charged with the sifting and collating of all information sent in to headquarters, would be of great value, qualifying this statement with this veiled reference to the lack of preparation at Tampa: "But the utilization of such a bureau implies a certain degree of system and intelligent organization in the military force to which it is attached."

Among the many things to criticize in the campaign, Colonel Wagner was particularly severe upon the poor facilities for getting mail to the front. One of the most depressing of influences to a soldier in the midst of hardships is the feeling that he is cut off from those who are dear to him. "Every soldier should regard hunger, thirst, fatigue and danger as necessary incidents in military life, but it is demeaning to feel that he is required to endure unnecessary hardships and that his physical well-being seems to be a matter of unconcern to those in command. An apparently needless deprivation of tobacco and the sight of wounded comrades hauled off the field in springless, jolting Army wagons, when he knows that ambulances are provided by the government that he serves, are likely to cause discontent on the part of the soldier, and this feeling is further increased when he finds that no care is taken to keep him in communication with home. Care should be taken to guard against their repetition in future." The influence of congratulatory orders was not wholly good, as was shown by the effect of one. The order issued on July 4, congratulating the troops upon their victory, referred mainly to the Second Division and the Cavalry Division. The only reference to the troops of Kent's division was as follows: "In these efforts General Wheeler was ably seconded by Brigadier General Kent with the First Division on the extreme left, who also captured the works on his front." The men of this division felt, whether rightly or wrongly, that the brunt of the battle had fallen upon them and that they contributed more than either of the other two divisions to win the victory. "The slight mention of them in the order quoted caused, to my knowledge, a feeling of discontent and anger on the part of many officers and men of the First Division."

The thorough efficiency of the pack trains under the charge of Lieut. A. A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., is spoken of, but "in tropical countries it would probably be better to have smaller trains." The employment of the balloon to discover the bloody trail which resulted in the sending of the 71st New York into the blind path is censured as an erratic and ill-advised exploit for which the Signal Corps was not responsible. In these days of aeroplanes, dirigible balloons, etc., these words are interesting: "For the first time in military history a balloon was seen practically on the skirmish line and it will probably be the last time such an exploit will be witnessed. It is hard to understand what fantastic conceptions of the art of war could have caused such a reconnaissance to be seriously contemplated in the first place."

Referring to the inability of the staff to grapple with the problems it encountered in contrast with the competency of the Line, the book suggests that if a provision were made for a skeleton battalion for each regiment in time of peace, this battalion consisting of officers alone, it would be possible to have a certain number of line officers constantly under instruction in staff duties.

At page 93 Colonel Wagner mentions an incident connected with General Lawton's march to San Juan, saying: "After the command had gone into bivouac near the Ducrot house, General Lawton with his staff started out to locate the position which he was to take up. He had been informed that if he would go out to the front, he would meet there a staff officer who would direct him to the position he was to take. Riding along in the moonlight with his staff, he suddenly encountered the fire of a Spanish outpost and was compelled to withdraw. Returning to his command, he sent out a strong patrol of Cubans to reconnoiter. The staff officer, Lieutenant Colonel Derby, also went out to the front and presumably in order to indicate his whereabouts to General Lawton, began singing 'John Brown's Body' in a loud voice. He was soon fired upon by the Spanish picket and left the vicinity. He was not seen by General Lawton till the following morning. This certainly was a novel incident in military history, and I doubt if another case can be found where a division commander has been expected to ride out beyond his own lines to find a staff officer to direct his movements. Whether Lieutenant Colonel Derby was fired upon before or after General Lawton and his staff encountered the Spanish outpost, I have never been able to ascertain. It has frequently been reported that General Lawton's command was fired upon by the Spaniards on their right. The plain facts of the case are exactly as I have stated them."

Several hours after midnight that night General Lawton was ordered to withdraw by way of the artillery position near El Caney and the corps headquarters and thence to cross the San Juan River in rear of Wheeler's Division and form on the right of the latter. The au-

thor says: "I have never been able to understand the cause for this movement, nor has anybody who was in a position to know ever explained it to me. It seems to have been undertaken from a fear of a heavy attack on Lawton's right, but it was not to be expected after the Spaniards had been driven from their positions by force, their morale would be sufficient to enable them to assume vigorous offensive operations in the night."

Discussing the physical infirmity which prevented General Shafter as the commanding general from taking the field and the confusion which resulted in part from that, the author finds no parallel for the situation the troops were in, "save perhaps that of Braddock's command at the battle of Monongahela, and with less resolute and efficient troops and less able and determined subordinate commanders, the battle of San Juan might have terminated as disastrously as the famous battle mentioned."

The conduct of the 71st New York at San Juan comes in for sharp criticism and the references to "the demoralization which overtook them under a heavy fire, the breaking of many of the men in panic to the rear, and the final necessity on the part of General Kent of ordering them to lie down in the thicket so as to clear the way for the troops in the rear," will doubtless stir the defenders of the New York Volunteers, who believe that too many newspaper accounts have figured in the appraising of their true military worth in the battle. In a later chapter on "Volunteers" Colonel Wagner softens the earlier criticism by saying that "it is only just to recall the fact that the Volunteers who fled at Bull Run had at that time been in service nearly a month longer than the 71st New York had been at the time of the battle of San Juan." Friends of the New York soldiers will probably find at page 129 a statement which they may think should have lessened the severity of Colonel Wagner's judgment. That deals with the black powder rifles used by the Volunteers. "On one occasion, on the 10th of July, I heard orders given to the 2d Massachusetts to cease firing and this regiment remained in the line without firing a shot, because of the target afforded by the smoke and the annoyance caused by the same smoke to the troops on its left." In his "Rough Riders," Colonel Roosevelt says that the rifles of the Volunteer Infantry at Santiago were practically useless on account of the smoke. Officers of the 71st have repeatedly said they had orders not to fire and had to stand under fire without the chance to reply. Being thus left practically unarmed, they think they did remarkably well.

One feature important to the soldier was demonstrated by the battles of July 1, 1898. About it there has been much doubt, and that was the feasibility of using machine guns with the attacking columns in an assault. "That such guns can be used in a vigorous tactical offensive was clearly demonstrated and a positive lesson in warfare in this respect was taught in the capture of the position at San Juan. I believe that Field Artillery, led with energy, courage and perseverance and supplied with smokeless powder, can still easily hold its own against anything in its front." This is not to intimate that the author was satisfied with our Artillery display in Cuba; on the contrary, he found it deplorable in number of guns and ammunition. "For the first time in history this arm, supplied with the old black powder, was engaged with opponents provided with smokeless powder." The disastrous effect of black powder in the Artillery line was shown in the case of a gun with that powder among the Spaniards. It was able to fire only three shots, for the American Infantry concentrated fire upon the gun, and "I have been credibly informed that seven Spaniards were successively shot down in attempting to insert a single friction-primer in the vent." As to the number of pieces, we are told that "in all armies under the sun the proportion of Artillery with troops in the field varies from 3 to 4 1-2 guns per 1,000 men. At Santiago, the American percentage was one gun to a thousand soldiers."

Bearing on Hiram J. Maxim's theory that the noiseless gun will give an advantage to those who are defending their country from invasion, Colonel Wagner, in the chapter on "Smokeless Powder," says that study of the effect of invisible explosive at Santiago convinced him of the truth of the conclusions he arrived at four years before Santiago, that "the advantages of smokeless powder will probably rest with the defensive rather than the offensive." The morale of soldiers he finds improved rather than impaired by smokeless powder, "the absence of bewilderment caused by smoke more than compensating for the clearer view of the casualties in the first place."

For the frontal attack at San Juan Colonel Wagner can find no excuse. The success of that attack was "obtained at a cost of life that could easily have been avoided with more skillful tactical arrangements. The divisions of Kent and Wheeler could have been kept in position out of fire until the capture of El Caney, even though they had not moved till the following day. With the demoralizing effect of a defeat at El Caney and with Lawton in a position to strike their left flank, I think it may well be doubted whether the Spaniards would have made any resistance in the position at San Juan." The lack of proper patrolling and reconnaissance at that time is inadvertent on the part of the author. The ardor of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, L.G., at El Caney prompts the author to speak of it as admirable and as "more characteristic of a young soldier than of one who had grown gray in military service and had long been familiar with war."

In the matter of Infantry organization, the Cuban war demonstrated to Colonel Wagner the fact that it is "unwise to have skeleton battalions in Infantry regiments unless such battalions be in excess of the actual fighting strength desired for war. The theory upon which these skeleton battalions have been maintained in the past is that in time of war they could be immediately filled up and the Regular Army thus increased considerably beyond its peace footing."

"It seems certain, however, that whenever war breaks out, the demand for the services of the Regular Army as the only available body of trained troops will be so immediate that no time will be allowed for filling out the skeleton organization." In Infantry tactics, the author found that squads were used in open-order fighting in only one instance—by the 71st New York. "I am told that the noise and confusion created by the squad leaders contributed not a little toward the panic that seized that regiment." Colonel Wagner claims the credit of having captured the first flag in Cuba. It was seized under his orders by five men of Company B, 22d Inf., on the morning of June 23, who found it flying on a blockhouse, the banner having belonged to the Talavera battalion, which had just left the place. The author had personal acquaintance with the limitations of the Medical Department. He saw the chief surgeon of the division cut a bullet from the shoulder of a Cuban boy with a pocket knife and heard him inform a sick officer who had asked for quinine that there was none on hand. The book is from the press of the Franklin Hudson Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In "The Story of the Submarine," in the July St. Nicholas, William O. Stevens speaks of the underwater boat in which King James the First in 1620 made a journey of two or three hours below the surface of the Thames river. This craft was the invention of a Dutch physician, Cornelius van Drebel, and was built of wood, covered with greased leather to keep out the water, and propelled by twelve rowers whose oar holes also were protected against leaking by greased leather. But the first submarine used in war was the Turtle, invented by an American, David Bushnell, during the Revolutionary War. It was of the crudest design and did no damage. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, gave the first part of his inventive years to the development of the submarine, but receiving scant encouragement from the governments of the world he gave up his time to perfecting the steamboat.

We have received from the publisher, R. Eisenschmidt, Dorotheenstrasse, 70 A, Berlin (N.W. 7), Germany, three volumes on "Waffenlehrer," being the second, third and fourth supplemental numbers of the series, and dealing with the modern implements of warfare thus: I. Field Artillery in general, and in particular of Germany, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, England, France, Greece; II. Field Artillery of Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Persia, Portugal; III. Field Artillery of Rumania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Servia, Spain, Turkey and the United States. Written by the well-known military author, Major Gen. R. Wille, of the German army, these works will be found of considerable interest and value on account of the close attention to detail in illustration and text, and the thoroughness with which the subject is handled. The books are sold at Mks. 6, Mks. 5.60 and Mks. 5, respectively, in the order noted above.

The restless mental activity of Mr. Park Benjamin does not find sufficient scope in the department of fact and criticism and he has ventured into the field of romance in a short story, called "The Peacemaker," that appears in the Independent. Its subject is an officer of the American Navy who in his dreams destroys the fleet of Admiral Lord Nelson. This pleasing fancy gives Mr. Benjamin an opportunity to contrast the power of the modern man-of-war with that of the vessels that fought at Trafalgar. The story thus concludes: "Captain," added Wilson thoughtfully, "do you know that I believe that before another fifty years goes by, the men who follow us will have a ship which will make just as short work of the battleship fleet of to-day as you did last night of Nelson's three-deckers." "Wilson," said his superior, "it isn't your business to make pictures. If you do, some day you'll act on them, and the country will be the worse for it." "Won't you let a fellow have his dreams, sir?" "Not when you are on the active list, with the best years of life ahead of you. When your work is over—as mine is—dream then if you like. Live in your dream as I did—ten thousand lives—for ten thousand lifetimes could not efface the memory, yes, the glory of it, for then," here the veteran's eyes flashed and a note of triumph rang in his voice, "then—I defeated Nelson!"

Volume 2 of the "Nautische Bibliothek," published by the Hamburg School of Navigation, is a text-book for naval apprentices, entitled "Schiffsjungendienst," by Capt. G. Reinicke, Assistant at the German Naval Observatory, Hamburg. Written especially for apprentices of the merchant marine, this well printed cloth-bound volume of 125 pages carries the youthful reader by means of an entertaining 13-chapter cruise through all the experiences of world-journey, all the while imparting useful information and describing every part of the ship and the seaman's duties. A dozen figures are given and the book has a list of nautical terms, indexed to show the page on which they are used, which is a most admirable idea. The price of the volume is Mk. 1.50, and it may be obtained of Konrad W. Mecklenburg, Berlin W. 30, Motzstrasse 77.

"Field Telephones for Army Use," with an elementary course in electricity and magnetism, by Lieut. E. J. Stevens, R.A., is a handy little volume of 112 pages, published by Crosby Lockwood and Son, 7 Stationers' Hall Court, E.C., London, Eng., at two shillings net. The subject is treated very intelligently under six chapter headings, Batteries, Electrical Circuits, Magnetism, Induction, Microphones and Receivers, Portable and Field Telephone Sets, and has sixty-seven figures and an appendix.

"Bulletin of the U.S. Military Academy, No. 2, Library Manual II," contains a summary list of autograph letters, orders, memoranda, relating to the history of the American Army and of the U.S. Military Academy, manuscripts, rare books, paintings, statuary, etc., etc., prepared by direction of the Superintendent especially for the use of cadets and their visiting friends. It does not profess to be complete, however, either as to books or MSS.

To their long list of novels The Neale Publishing Company have added the following: "Beyond the Blue Grass, a Kentucky Novel, by George Creswell Gill," and "The Daughter of Virginia Dare, by Mary Virginia Wall." Virginia Dare was the first white child born on American soil, the granddaughter of John White, Governor of the Roanoke Colony, Va., and this is a romance of the early Virginia colony. From the same publishers we have "Looms of Life," poems by Herman Scheffauer, the California poet, reproduced from the English and American periodicals in which they originally appeared; also "A Commentary Upon Tennyson's In Memoriam," by Henry E. Shepherd, author of "The Life of Robert E. Lee."

The story of "Vanished Arizona," by Mrs. John W. Summerhayes, contains numerous personal allusions of interest to the Service. Among those spoken of are "the beautiful and graceful Caroline Wilkins, the belle of the regiment," to whom every lieutenant who had joined the 8th Infantry was said to have proposed, and her brother, Lieut. Col. John Darragh Wilkins, "a gentleman in the truest sense of the word"; Capt. R. H. Montgomery, 5th Cav., whose wife "was a famous Washington beauty"; Lieut. (now Brig. Gen.) Philip Reade, "a very good looking and chivalrous young Army officer"—still good looking but somewhat questionable as to youth. From Reade Mrs. Summerhayes learned that if she ever thought chivalry dead she was mistaken. Mrs. Kautz, the wife of Col. A. V. Kautz, "handsome and accomplished Austrian, presided over a lovely Army home in a manner," says Mrs. S., "to captivate my fancy, and the luxury of their surroundings almost made me speechless." And there was Colonel Kautz, "a man of strong convictions and abiding honesty, a soldier who knew his profession thoroughly. Genial in manner, brave and kind, he was beloved by all." There was Terrett (Colville Penrose), "the handsome and aristocratic young Baltimorean, one of the finest men I ever saw in uniform,

and Richardson (Wilds Preston), the stalwart Texan; Major Sanford (George B.), Captain Carr (Camillo C.) and Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, who made Mrs. S. exclaim: "If the 1st Cavalry is made up of such gallant men as these, the old 8th Infantry will have to look to its laurels." At Sante Fé the pretty and well dressed señoritas wasted their shy glances on the handsome and attractive Lieutenants Van Vliet (Robert C.) and Seyburn (Stephen Y.) and the more sedate Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, who, however willing they might otherwise have been, could not return these bewitching glances because of certain marriage vows they had taken upon themselves. At David's Island, then an Artillery post, Col. Henry Clay Cook and his charming Southern wife added much to the enjoyment of the post, as did the Van Vliets, Dr. and Mrs. Valerie Havard, Col. Carl Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff, "whom we all liked so much, and dear Doctor Julian Cabell."

#### BATTLESHIP ENGINES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We are now informed that it is likely the turbine will be selected as the engine for the new battleships.

It is astonishing that in the criticisms of our battleships attention has not been called to the fact that they are no better or worse in most particulars than those of other nations and that fashion has governed the program of their building; also that Great Britain has been the great example or bell-wether behind whom all nations have of late years followed, for it is not a fact that when she builds a vessel of increased size and even of a special type we, as well as the others, follow in her footsteps without having sufficient originality either to change the type or even the name describing it?

All who have been active in the development of the propulsion of vessels look upon the turbine as in the line of improvement. The increased speed, however, at which it drives the propeller has introduced a new problem which is yet to be solved and clearly defined before we may expect uniformly successful results, so that we, therefore, note a fairly successful performance in some cases, while there is a miserable failure in others.

One of its limitations is in connection with backing the vessel; another is in not fully realizing the economy that should result from a motor whose revolutions are not a series of pulsations or breeches like those of the reciprocating engine, even when the latter is fitted with the greatest number of cranks.

In order to obtain the highest efficiency in both of the above it has been suggested to employ the reciprocating engine in combination with the turbine. This, at first sight, seems an acknowledgment of the failure of the turbine and to let it down easily, but on reflection it assumes a different phase, as in this combination we will have the reciprocating engine to attend to the backing with promptness and to take care of the early stages of expansion which it is better fitted for than the turbine, and the later to take care of the last stage, as it is not handicapped with a large condensing surface like that in the low pressure cylinder with which the reciprocating engine is burdened.

The big Cunarders have presented another feature of the turbine when applied to the screw propeller, which also seems to point to the above combination as the one to moderate the vibrations that have developed on them, a vibration so severe as to rattle the hull and loosen the rivets, not to say anything of rendering the vessels exceedingly uncomfortable for the passengers. It, therefore, seems reasonable to suppose that by the employment of two types of engines dissimilar in their action, as well as differing in the number of revolutions, synchronism will be destroyed and vibration minimized like what takes place when in crossing a bridge, the regular cadence of a body of troops is broken up by changing to route step.

There is still another feature that seems to demand attention, and that is the heat met in the lower part of the engine room of the turbine on account of the cylinders being located there and not above, as with the reciprocating. In the combination the greatest amount of heat will be above, thereby rendering the working platform and where the parts requiring closest attention are located more comfortable for the crew. Would it not seem to be wise, on the part of our government, to give this combination serious consideration and endeavor with it to obtain results superior to what is being obtained by Great Britain?

HORACE SEE.

New York, July 20, 1908.

#### AMPHIBIOUS SERVICE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the fact that service, whether rendered in the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, counts equally toward retirement, I have often wondered why more men do not distribute their service between the different branches. The interchange would benefit the Services and the individuals. Even allowing for the alleged discomfort of sea duty, which I, for one, do not admit, the financial advantage of Navy service is so marked that it would pay any soldier to do an enlistment in the Navy. The duty is no harder: opportunities for travel are greater, and the imaginary restrictions about liberty in port apply practically only to a class who, if serving in the Army, would continually be in the guardhouse.

As an illustration of the financial advantages, to cite no others, of service in the Navy, allow me to quote my own case as an illustration. After leaving common school I worked for a year in a country store where a small supply of drugs was kept. Becoming interested, I enlisted in the Navy Hospital Corps as hospital apprentice, \$22 per month. One year later I was made "first class," at \$33, and fourteen months later held an acting appointment as hospital steward, \$66 per month. This was made permanent, worth \$77 a month ago. I will be discharged this fall and will receive four months' pay if I re-enlist, which I certainly will, as I intend to work my way up to pharmacist, at \$187.50 per month. Had I enlisted in the Army Hospital Corps I could never have gone any higher than sergeant, first class, at \$74. I think this one instance is sufficient to show the superior advantages of the Navy.

Service on the average modern ship is far pleasanter than at many posts in the Philippines and the United States. We visit the ports of all the seven seas; we are as well treated as are the men of the Army by their officers; we receive every privilege consistent with discipline; the grub is of the best, and we get about thirty per cent. more pay than the Army man does.

Considering my own branch, the Hospital Corps, I am surprised that more men from the same branch in

the Army do not ship over and do hitch with us. They will get as good grub, instruction and treatment, thirty per cent. more money, with prospects of promotion to ratings which pay a salary they can only dream of in the Army.

Of course, as a seaman, I must admit a prejudice in favor of my own Service, which is the finest in the world, but even allowing for that, you must admit that we of the Navy have the Army backed off the board for everything that makes life worth living. There are men on my ship who have served three enlistments, have never been called to the mast, tried or blacklisted: they go ashore almost as freely as the "old man" himself. I know the Army has many such, and I want to invite them to come and see what the Navy looks like; to me it looks mighty good—too good to leave.

Considered from the standpoint of national defense, the Navy man is doing at least as much for the country as is the soldier, and service in either branch is patriotic; but we of the Navy can show the Army people that a man can be patriotic and still receive a decent wage.

HOSPITAL STEWARD, U.S. NAVY.

#### PHENOMENAL SHOOTING.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 23, 1908.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the issue of the London Daily Mail for July 4 is the result of the shooting for possession of the Empire Cup, worth \$1,000, open to rifle clubs whether civilian or military, in Great Britain or the colonies or dependencies over seas. The trophy is one of the finest ever offered for shooting. It is two feet in height and, including the handles, 2 feet 6 inches wide. Over four hundred ounces of silver have been used in its making, and it will hold the contents of over one hundred bottles of champagne. Including the plinth on which it is mounted it is thirty-five inches high.

The contest evoked great interest in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, but the home marksmen were very lukewarm over it, and many crack rifle clubs failed to enter teams. Nevertheless, the initial contest was a successful affair, over six hundred teams having entered, 613 actual total, and in one sense it was the most remarkable shooting contest the world has seen, as never before has a rifle contest been held in so many climes. In the far North, and under the burning sun of the tropics, all the world round from British Columbia to Beluchistan, from Burma to Canada, on the British Isles, the Mediterranean Possessions, on the burning sands of Egypt and the South African veldt, India, the Malay Archipelago, and down to Australia, Tasmania and far-off New Zealand, men in great cities and in the wilds almost out of touch with civilization assembled to compete for this great trophy.

The colonials this time swept the board, and the winning team from Cape Colony shot so well that they have smashed to smithereens all shooting records for similar distances, so well that the writer will give a list of names and individual records of the winners. The writer has followed shooting records for twenty years, at the least, and has not seen nor read of anything that can approach the marvelous performance of the winners. I think, however, that though the percentage of the American Palms team of last year was not so high, yet it was every whit as creditable as the list below, owing to the longer distances shot over.

Conditions of shoot: Teams of eight men, 7 shots at 200 yards kneeling; 7 at 500; 7 at 600 yards prone (Bisley targets). Highest possible individual, 105; highest possible team, S40.

First winners first team East London Rifle Club, Cape Colony, of South Africa.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
W. Turner	84	85	85	104
Major A. Barnes	85	84	85	104
J. P. Roberts	85	85	84	104
H. Hansen	84	85	84	103
F. Reynolds	85	84	84	103
J. Young	85	85	83	103
E. Behrendt	84	84	84	102
J. Chisholm	83	85	83	101
Grand total	275	277	272	824

2d. Railway and Works Rifle Club, Brisbane, Australia.	807
3d. Second team East London R.C., Cape Colony, S.A.	804
4th. Bendigo Rifle Club, Victoria, Australia.	798
5th. Cape Peninsula Rifles, South Africa.	793
6th. Bathurst Rifle Club, N.S.W., Australia.	792
6th. Witwatersrand Rifles, Transvaal, S.A.	792
6th. North London Rifle Club, England.	792

Several teams from Canada were in the contest, the best of the Canadians being the Fort William Rifle Association, who scored 776; the six best teams from the United Kingdom were:

North London Rifle Club	792
Queen's Edinburgh Rifles	788
Neath Rifle Club (Wales)	779
London Stock Exchange Rifle Club	778
Grimsby Rifle Club	777
Epping Forest Rifle Club	776

Also a ladies' team from Rhodesia (Salisbury) entered, scoring 665. In all, sixty-five teams passed the 750 mark, or 90 per cent., which is a remarkably high standard of marksmanship. Cannot some of our rich Americans, newspaper proprietors or otherwise, offer something similar to stimulate rifle shooting among the masses on this continent? This tournament, others, and the recent Olympic shoot, have fully demonstrated that the Anglo-Saxon, or, preferably, the Anglo-Celtic, race are far and away the finest marksmen (short or long distances) in the wide, wide world.

JOHN MORGAN.

#### TRUE LIGHT ON THE ARMY.

Houston, Tex., July 20, 1908.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Two years on general recruiting service duty have impressed on me that the Army needs above all else, "popularizing" with the people at large. This can be done by the dissemination of correct information. The lack of correct information throughout the country regarding service in the Army is appalling to one who will investigate it.

Should we not, and can we not, place the Army in its true light before the country? The friends of the Navy do this and do it well. Read any magazine or newspaper and notice how much appears about the Navy and of what a pleasant nature it is.

In a July magazine I have just read an Army story written under his own name by an officer on the active list. It is a clever tale, pleasing, well written, of good plot and thrilling with all the "heart throbs," "human

interest" and other features demanded by magazine editors. But what false notions does it not contain which would to the ignorant civilian reader create the most damaging impressions of the Regular Army! Murder, desertion, mutiny, joining the enemy, court-martial, death by hanging, suicide, the murder of an officer, tyranny on the part of the troop commander, a breach of faith by an officer toward his men, drunkenness and general worthlessness are all the leading incidents of the tale.

Could not, and should not, the author, gifted as he is with the power of the pen, devote his energies to writing stories which portray the better, the elevating and the usual side of Army life?

FRED V. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 1st Lieut., 2d Inf.

VICE-ADMIRAL ROZHESTVENSKY.

28 Monadnock Road, Newton Center, Mass.

July 25, 1908.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The recent premature announcement of the death of a prominent officer of the Russian navy, and the subsequent contradiction, have revived the diversified spelling of the name in the daily press, as well as in journals more or less intimately associated with naval matters. The correct spelling is used by a very limited number of writers. The New York Herald, the New York Sun, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Boston Transcript, and many others, use the spelling which is correct in the French language, from which the greater part of our information was derived in the beginning of Rozhestvensky's prominence in the war with Japan, and from which at the present time many translations are appearing. But in rendering into English, it is incorrect to retain the *j*, which in French represents the sound of the corresponding Russian letter, but which in English should be replaced by the compound *zh*. The Boston Herald, the London Times and a few others, use a spelling which is the correct form of the Russian adjective, but is not correct in connection with the Vice-Admiral's name. The adjective, derived from the noun *rozhdestvo*, meaning birth or nativity, and in a more restricted sense, Christmas, may be spelled with or without the *d* (*rozhdestvensky* or *rozhestvensky*), but the proper name, *Rozhestvensky*, is in the case of the Vice-Admiral, spelled without the *d*. (See page 101 of the first volume of the Russian Navy Register for 1905.) The name is accented on the second syllable, *Ro-zhe-stve-n-sky*. The New York Evening Post and the Nation have spelled the name correctly from early in 1905; perhaps before that. The latest issue of the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute (No. 126, of June, 1908) uses the correct spelling throughout the article, *War on the Sea*, translated from the French.

I give herewith, a list for which I am indebted to Lieut. Comdr. Frank Marble, U.S.N., of thirty-seven spellings of the Russian name; all except the thirty-third, and thirty-sixth taken from newspaper articles. Note particularly the lavish use of the alphabet in number twenty-two:

- 1. Rhodestvensky.
- 2. Rojestvensky.
- 3. Rodiestvenski.
- 4. Rodjestvensky.
- 5. Rodjestraventky.
- 6. Rodjestravensky.
- 7. Rodjestravensky.
- 8. Rodjestravenski.
- 9. Rodjestravensky.
- 10. Rodjesvensky.
- 11. Rodjetvensky.
- 12. Rodjovensky.
- 13. Rodjivestvensky.
- 14. Rogestvensky.
- 15. Rohdjestvensky.
- 16. Rohjestvensky.
- 17. Rojdestvensky.
- 18. Rojestvensky.
- 19. Rojestvenski.
- 20. Rojestvensky.
- 21. Rojestvensky.
- 22. Rosdiestvenskie.
- 23. Rosjetvensky.
- 24. Rosjetvensky.
- 25. Rosjetvensky.
- 26. Rostjestvenski.
- 27. Rostjestvensky.
- 28. Rostjestvensky.
- 29. Rostjestvenski.
- 30. Rostjetvensky.
- 31. Rostjevensky.
- 32. Rozenvensky.
- 33. Roshdestvenski.
- 34. Roshdestvensky.
- 35. Roshdestvensky.
- 36. Rozhestvensky.
- 37. Rozhestvensky.

SAMUEL W. VERY.

#### PRIVATE OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Sir: Commenting on the letter of "Caduceus," published in your issue of July 18, you state that he proposes that each of the 1,000 privates of the Hospital Corps shall contribute \$1 per month during their enlistment, to provide for a \$75 grade; thereby incurring a loss of \$36. To one unfamiliar with actual conditions, your remarks would convey the idea that a private of the Hospital Corps necessarily remains such during his first enlistment. That such is not, need not, and should not be the case, I will proceed to demonstrate.

All original enlistments in and transfers to the Hospital Corps are made in the grade of private. These privates receive from the officers of the Medical Corps a progressive and most thorough course of instruction, lasting for six months at a post or for three months at a company of instruction. At the end of either of these periods, any intelligent and ambitious man of good character should be qualified to become, and if qualified, is absolutely certain of promotion to private, *first class*, at \$18. Since the latter grade was established in 1903, I have never known of a qualified private who was delayed in securing it. Vacancies are continually occurring among the privates, *first class*, and I venture the assertion that not 75 per cent. of the various Hospital Corps detachments have, at this moment, their authorized proportion of this grade.

The authorized number of privates, *first class*, is 2,880. The law provides that the ratio shall be one private and two privates, *first class*. With a full strength there would therefore be 1,920 privates, *first class*, and 960 privates. On June 30, 1907, the date of the last available report, with a total of 2,744 privates and privates, *first class*, 1,276 were of the lower grade; leaving 364 vacancies in the higher, as with the ratio above quoted, 912 only need have been privates.

There is no place, in an Army such as ours, for men who, through lack of intelligence or ambition are compelled or content to remain forever privates. With the present system of Hospital Corps instruction, there is absolutely no necessity for any ambitious or intelligent man to remain private longer than six months from the date of his entry into the Corps. The ideal Hospital Corps detachment is one in which each member is qualified to perform the duties of the next higher grade. The man, who, whether from bad habits or lack of intelligence and ambition, is compelled or content to remain a habitual private, is worth no more in the Hospital Corps than he is in the Infantry or Cavalry—\$15. The

present difference of \$1 per month in favor of the Hospital Corps private is actually a premium on ignorance and indifference; its sum total could be applied to no better purpose than establishment of a grade which would serve to reward the ambitious and the intelligent.

There is nothing original in the suggestion that *privates* of the Hospital Corps receive \$15 per month during their first enlistment. That rate was recommended by the Chief of Staff in connection with the proposed warrant rank; see p. 109, Report of Secretary of War, 1907. If that recommendation eventually prevails, as we hope it will, the *privates* of the Hospital Corps will be just as well paid as those of the Signal and Coast Artillery Corps; and have the same prospects of promotion to a \$75 grade.

## CADUCEUS.

Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th Inf., recently in command at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, has asked for a court of inquiry to investigate and report its opinion as to whether or not an injustice was done Major Fremont, and whether his efficiency as a post commander was affected, by words contained in an endorsement from headquarters, Army of Cuban Pacification, June 11, 1908, as follows: "The commanding general is of the opinion that the best interests of discipline and administration of the 5th Infantry and the post of Sagua la Grande will best be subserved by relieving Major Fremont from duty at Sagua la Grande and ordering him to Cardenas, where he will be under the supervision and control of his colonel." It is said that Major Fremont, in what was held to be a disregard of general orders on the subject, directed that two junior officers in his battalion at Sagua vacate the house which they rented directly from its owner, and then gave the house over to another officer on the ground that the two officers in question were single, which was not the fact in the case of one of them who desired to retain his home. Without complaint on the part of the officers affected, the affair resulted in relieving Major Fremont from command at Sagua, and Capt. Robert Field was placed in command. The affair has caused some feeling in the 5th Infantry, and Major Fremont seems to have taken the initiative by questioning the form of an endorsement made by Brigadier General Barry.

At the ceremonies at Quebec, in honor of the city's tercentennial, there was a review in which fourteen thousand men were massed. Of the final parade down the field, the Toronto Mail says: "A novel and thrilling sight awaited the spectators, the arrival of a naval brigade representing three nations. The crews from the two French warships came first and marched well. Still more eager and alive were the American sailors of the New Hampshire, representing in truth many nationalities, for the American is too busy to go to sea, and hires the best talent available from other nations. Two great flags, one the Stars and Stripes, and the other the blue naval flags, with anchors in the center, made a picturesque feature." The Mail evidently intended to be a friendly critic, but it is obvious from its comment that it knows very little of the United States Navy. It says further: "No one, however, could resist the thrill of admiration as the sailors of England, two thousand strong, came by. The men of the Indomitable and the Minotaur, who were busy coaling, did not parade, but from the Duncan, Exmouth, the Albemarle, the Russell, the Venus, the Arrogant, they came. Sir Aspinwall Curzon-Howe, admiral of the North American squadron, rode ahead of them. Their bayonets gleaming in the sun, with straw hats, trim uniforms and marching with a precision that would put any land force to shame, they simply created a furore. It was obvious that they represented a real fighting force that made the various ornate types of militia on the ground look merely theatrical."

Grit, a Williamsport, Pa., paper of July 2, reports that the local recruiting station there is more than holding its own as compared with other offices in larger cities than Williamsport. Thus far during July, forty-four men have made application for enlistment. It says: "Sergeant G. A. Downey had occasion to reject one man last week under circumstances which indicate that the general public has not the proper conception of what sort of men are acceptable recruits. A young man applied for enlistment, passed the mental and physical examinations satisfactorily. Then he was held on probation, pending investigation of his character. The young man gave the name of a well-known business man as reference, and he furnished satisfactory recommendations in regard to character. While the recruit was still on probation he became intoxicated, was arrested on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct and sentenced to ten days in jail. When the city official notified the recruiting officer that he could have the man, he was told that orders forbade his recruiting such a man."

As all of the daily papers have reported the incident, it may be well to say that a newspaper dispatch from Honolulu, July 1, says: "The one topic of conversation here to-day is the attack by Lieut. Evans, son of 'Fighting Bob' Evans, on Lieut.-Comdr. J. F. Carter, of the battleship Georgia, aboard the battleship. Carter had been aboard the ship but a few minutes when he was approached by Lieutenant Evans. They engaged in conversation and attracted no attention for a moment. Then their voices rose to a high pitch and Evans suddenly struck his brother officer a heavy blow in the face. Carter stumbled backward and was about to return the blow when other officers of the ship jumped in between them and prevented further hostilities." The newspaper reporter appears to have obtained his information from sailors ashore at Honolulu, and it is impossible to say whether there is any truth in the story until we hear from the Georgia.

Next week, Saturday, America will welcome home her victorious rifle team from the Olympic games. Representatives of the Federal Government in the persons of military and naval officers of the state and city of New York, of the various militia organizations interested, and of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and the National Rifle Association of America, together with a number of distinguished civilians interested in rifle practice, will extend to the members of the team the congratulations which they so thoroughly deserve. The Treasury Department has placed at the disposal of the reception committee the revenue cutter Mo-

hawk, the largest in the Service. On the morning of Aug. 8 the reception committee and invited guests will embark and proceed to quarantine, where the team will be taken from the New York. On the way up the bay speeches of welcome and congratulations will be made and luncheon will be served. As soon as the baggage can be cleared, the team, with a number of others, will leave for Camp Perry, Ohio, to attend the annual rifle matches. A large party will go from Washington to New York to attend the ceremonies, and many will proceed to Camp Perry with the team. It is expected Gen. Fred D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, with his staff, will be on board the Mohawk, with other representatives of the Army and Navy, and a military band will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Seaman Joseph Barrow, attached to the cutter Guthrie, at Baltimore, is the first man in the Revenue Cutter Service to be able to take advantage of the new law as to retirement in his branch of service, and he will be put on permanent waiting orders at 75 per cent. of his active duty pay. Seaman Barrow has spent thirty-one years in the Revenue Cutter Service, and prior to that was in the Naval Service. In 1861 he shipped on the old Constitution, and toward the end of the Civil War was aboard the cutter Philip Allen, which was operating with the Navy in Chesapeake Bay. After the war he was transferred to the old cutter Guthrie, and of late years has seen service in the new vessel of the same name.

A fire occurred on the Fort Totten reservation at Willets Point on July 24, and two soldiers were overcome and two injured while fighting the flames. The building where the fire started is a two-story affair, and stands at the entrance of the reservation grounds. There was a large number of torpedoes stored in the building, which were being prepared to be shipped to Fortress Monroe. The flames were extinguished by the members of the various companies from the barracks. The damage is placed at about \$2,000. Privates Brennen and Miller, who rushed into the building to take out some of the torpedoes, were carried out unconscious by several of their comrades. They were overcome by smoke, but soon recovered.

Formal protest against Sunday ball playing by the soldiers of Fort Banks and Heath, at Winthrop, Mass., has been made to the War Department by the Winthrop W.C.T.U. Col. J. D. C. Hoskins, who is in command of the artillery district of Boston, and who will also receive a copy of the resolutions prepared by the W.C.T.U., is quoted as saying: "It is true that the boys play baseball here Sundays. They play behind the officers' quarters, away from the people in the town, and, so far as I can see, their playing does not disturb anybody. There has been Sunday baseball in the Army for forty years. It is a clean sport, and so long as the game is played without disturbance, I shall continue to permit it."

A circular issued by Headquarters Army of Cuban Pacification states that officers below the grade of major, who are required to be mounted and desire to be furnished equipments, will receive the following: One curb bridle, officers; one saddle, officers (McClellan or Whitman—officers should state preference); one pair spurs, officers; one pair spur straps, officers; one saddle cloth, dress; one set of insignia for dress saddle cloth; one saddle cloth, service; one set of insignia for service saddle cloth, one halter, one currycomb, one horse brush, one watering bridle, one link, one lariat, one lariat strap, one nosebag, one picket pin, one saddlebags, pairs; one saddle blanket, one surcingle.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States has been placed one week later than had been originally contemplated. The date for the convention is now Oct. 13-16. Prospects are promising for a successful meeting. Turkey will be represented by delegates for the first time, as will Portugal and Ecuador. Col. Alejandro Ross, of Mexico, who gained great popularity at the Buffalo meeting, will attend, and from England will come Col. W. G. Macpherson. Atlanta is the place of meeting.

Plans are under consideration in the Quartermaster's Department for suitable laundry plants to be built and equipped at three of the larger Army posts; Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., who is an authority on the subject of steam laundry construction and management, has been in Washington during the past few days in consultation with officers of that department in regard to the capacity and equipment of the proposed laundries. The last Army appropriation act carried \$125,000 for the construction of laundries.

One of the problems resulting from the new pay bill has been what the pay of Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary should be while on leave to prosecute his latest effort to discover the North Pole. Peary's pay while on duty would be \$4,500 a year, and his leave pay is \$2,600. The new pay bill makes no allusion to leave pay, and it has been decided by the Comptroller that it was not the intention of Congress to repeal existing law on the subject.

In addition to the Army officers who will witness the tests at Fort Myer of the Baldwin dirigible, the Marine Corps will be represented by 1st Lieut. R. B. Creecy, who has been ordered to proceed from his station at Narragansett Bay to Washington. A wall tent for the accommodation of the air ship when not in use is being erected. It is 134 feet long by 52 feet wide, with walls 45 feet high.

The new revenue cutter Androscoggin, which went into commission some weeks ago under the command of Capt. G. C. Carmine, has already given a good account of herself. If she keeps up her good record she will be one of the most valuable ships in the Revenue Cutter Service fleet. The steamer sailed from Baltimore July 11 for the Maine coast, where she is assigned to duty. On her way up the coast she came across the big steel schooner William L. Douglass, ashore on Lucas shoal, near Cape Cod. The vessel was on her way from Balti-

more to Boston with a large cargo of soft coal when she grounded. When the Androscoggin found her she was in grave danger of destruction. It was the good work done by the revenue cutter and her crew that saved the big ship. The Androscoggin is not only intended for patrol duty, but she is equipped for ice breaking service and as a derelict destroyer. In the performance of all these duties she will have plenty to do.

The contract has been awarded for the completion of the post hospital at Columbus Barracks, to George A. Abernathy, of Columbus, O., for \$9,941. The invitations for bids for work on docks and warehouses at Fort Mason have been readvertised. The appropriation for this work is \$1,250,000. The Quartermaster's Department has awarded a contract amounting to \$1,065 to W. McCoach for plumbing at the Philadelphia Depot.

In reply to Capt. C. E. N. Howard, paymaster, U.S.A., Comptroller Tracewell holds in the case of John Lemeker that his service from May 4, 1905, to May 14, 1908, is to be considered his first enlistment, he wishing to re-enlist. Notwithstanding the fact that he had previously served for three years, "the soldier's enlistment of June 4, 1908, marked the beginning of his second enlistment period within the meaning of the Act of May 11, 1908."

The consent of the secretaries of War and the Navy has been secured for the transfer of Midshipman Eugene B. Walker from the Navy to the Army and Mr. Walker has been appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery with rank from July 1. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in July, 1908, from Colorado. He was on duty on the battleship Ohio on the cruise to the Pacific.

Sixteen military prisoners in charge of a non-com officer and six privates were taken to Governors Island on Monday morning, July 27, and confined in Castle Williams for terms ranging from six months to two years. This was a larger number than usual, and a crowd of sightseers at the Battery was diverted temporarily from the entertainment of watching immigrants.

A company of the 3d U.S. Cav. has gone to the neighborhood of Comstock, Texas, for the purpose of capturing a band of one hundred Mexicans calling themselves revolutionists and who are believed to have crossed over into Texas after a fight with Mexican federal troops, in which nine insurgents and five federals were killed.

It has been decided to send to Hawaii a company of engineers probably as early as November, for the purpose of making such military surveys in the islands as may be necessary. The particular company selected for this duty has not yet been announced by the War Department.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston has arranged to arrive at Fort Leavenworth Aug. 10, and will assume command of the post Aug. 15. He will be present and in command at the time when Secretary of War Luke E. Wright and Gen. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, visit Fort Leavenworth the latter part of the month.

Appointments of cadets for the United States Military Academy have been made during the past week as follows: John E. Hewitt, Jr., Mansfield, La.; Rufus W. Putnam, Winona, Minn.; John V. Clark, alternate, Rockdale, Tex.; Todd L. Franklin, alternate, San Antonio, Tex.

Where the War Department authorized a Sheriff to apprehend a man suspected of being a deserter, and the Sheriff in doubt released the man, it is held by the Judge Advocate General that the Sheriff is entitled to payment for expenses and time spent in the arrest.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department states that it is not intended to call chief warrant officers "commissioned-warrant" officers. Chief petty officers are commissioned and have held warrants, but there is no present intention to hyphenate the terms. It would be a great injustice to the officers concerned to use such a misleading title.

A London despatch of July 29 states that the gold medals won by the American rifle team at Bisley, and which were in the care of Gen. James A. Drain, were stolen from the General's room, along with a lot of valuable jewelry belonging to Mrs. Drain.

The transport Crook arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Alaska, on July 24 with the 10th Inf. (twenty-seven officers and five hundred and twenty-one enlisted men), five convicts. Private Stack, Co. M, 10th Inf., died July 21.

The question whether a contractor who furnishes coal for the Quartermaster's Department may buy of a vendor who employs convict labor has been decided in the negative by the Judge Advocate General. The party in interest obtained his coal of the State of Tennessee.

The movement of troop M, 5th Cav., between Fort Duchesne and Dragon, Utah, and of troop H, 5th Cav., between Dragon and Fort Duchesne, will be made by marching the remaining distance by rail.

The 13th Infantry, 780 strong, left Fort Leavenworth July 29 on a march to Fort Riley to attend the maneuvers. The soldiers expect to cover the one hundred and forty miles by Aug. 8.

During the eleven months ending with May, 1908, \$29,904,720.78 was spent on the Panama Canal. The cost prior to July 1, 1907, was \$43,043,289.06, making the total \$72,948,009.86.

The U.S. cable ship Burnside sailed from Seattle July 26 for Manila to repair the Government cables, work to commence with the Cordova loop of the Valdez-Seward cable.

## RETIREMENT AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., who was retired on July 20, at his own request, is now consulting engineer of the New York Canal Commission Board in New York and appointed from Michigan. His retirement for age would not have occurred until February, 1913. Colonel Symons was a member of the class of 1874 at the Military Academy. He served a second lieutenant with the engineer battalion at Willets' Point, N.Y., till 1876, and as assistant engineer on explorations west of the 100th meridian, under Lieutenant Wheeler, from Aug. 16, 1876, to June 27, 1879. He was promoted first lieutenant May 2, 1878, and as engineer officer of the Department of Columbia from July 16, 1879, to Nov. 21, 1882, he was engaged in selecting sites for new posts, preventing outbreaks of Indians, etc. Lieutenant Symons was on duty with the Mississippi River Commission from Dec. 28, 1882, to June 7, 1883. He reached the grade of captain June 2, 1884, and was assistant engineer of the Washington Aqueduct Dec. 15, 1883. Leaving the river and harbor improvement work in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana in October, 1895, he was until January, 1899, in charge of river and harbor works in western New York and Pennsylvania. From July 1, 1898, to January, 1899, he was engineer of the 10th Lighthouse District. In 1896-7 Colonel Symons made an examination and report on the problem of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea. He is well known in the National capital, long having been stationed there as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds of the District of Columbia.

Major Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 16th Inf., upon his own application after thirty-two years of service, is retired, to take effect Oct. 31, and that officer has been given leave for three months. Major Leonhaeuser was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1881. He reached the grade of major in September, 1903. In the Philippine insurrection he commanded the 15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

By Major Leonhaeuser's retirement 1st Lieut. H. P. Hobbs, 17th Inf., becomes captain, and 2d Lieut. E. C. Ecker, 9th Inf., becomes 1st lieutenant.

Capt. William M. Parker, 24th Infantry, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, to take effect Oct. 19, 1908, the retirement of Captain Parker from active service on that date is announced. Captain Parker is from Massachusetts and served nearly one year in the ranks of the Army, when he was appointed 2d lieutenant, 1st Infantry, in February, 1899. He subsequently served in the 16th and 11th Regiments of Infantry, and in July, 1906, as 1st lieutenant. He was promoted to captain in the 24th Infantry. He has been recently stationed at San Francisco, where his address is 1575 Washington street.

By the retirement of Capt. W. M. Parker, 24th Inf., 1st Lieut. L. L. Roach, 16th Inf., becomes captain, and 2d Lieut. S. A. Wallen, 25th Inf., becomes first lieutenant.

Rear Admiral William Sheffield Cowles, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, will be placed on the retired list this week, he having been born at Farmington, Conn., sixty-two years ago, Aug. 1, 1846. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867, his first duty being on the U.S.S. Minnesota, Mediterranean Squadron, 1868-70. He has since served in the North Pacific Squadron, at the Naval Observatory, the torpedo station, on the practice gunnery ship Constellation, in the West Indies, on the Spain, the China station, at the New York Navy Yard, as flag lieutenant North Atlantic Squadron, secretary Board of Inspection of Merchant Ships, during which last detail he was on the Isthmus of Panama guarding transit. In 1887-9 and 1890-1 he commanded the Despatch. Since then he has been naval aide to the Secretary, and in charge of naval militia, naval attaché at London, commanding the Fern and Topeka during the Spanish War, and assistant to Bureau of Navigation, 1890-1903. December, 1903, Admiral Cowles took command of the battleship Missouri; Nov. 27, 1905, he was ordered to special duty, Bureau of Equipment, and on the retirement of Rear Admiral Manney, July 22, 1906, he became Chief of the Bureau. He will continue at the head of the Bureau in spite of his retirement. He was promoted rear admiral from April 23, 1908. The close of Admiral Cowles' career as an officer on the active list was fitly marked by the distinction of representing the Navy at the tercentenary at Quebec. For the first and the last time he sailed there as a flag officer on the battleship New Hampshire, which left Quebec for the return voyage July 28. By the retirement of Admiral Cowles, Capt. Wm. J. Barnette becomes rear admiral, Comdr. Clifford J. Boush becomes captain, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Kline becomes commander, and Lieut. Thomas D. Parker becomes lieutenant commander.

Capt. William Jay Barnette, U.S.N., superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, who this week becomes rear admiral, vice Cowles retired, is known as among the most intelligent and progressive officers in the Navy. He was born in New York, and graduated in 1868. Previous to the war with Spain he served in the Asiatic Fleet; on the Wabash, flagship of the European Squadron; in the Hydrographic Office, and the Washington Navy Yard; on the Pennsylvania, flagship North Pacific station; at the Naval Academy; in the North Atlantic Squadron; and on the schoolship St. Mary; on the Raleigh and in command of the U.S.C. and I.S.S. Bache, July 1897, to April, 1898; October, 1898, he took command of the schoolship Saratoga, and Jan. 27, 1902, he was made a member of the Navy General Board and of the Board of Engineers, War Department, and the Army and Navy Joint Board; June 14, 1904, he took command of the U.S.S. Kentucky, returning to duty with the General Board Jan. 1, 1906, and the Army and Navy Joint Board. Dec. 2, 1907, Captain Barnette was ordered to his present duty as superintendent of the Naval Observatory. He is also a member of the joint board. He retires Feb. 2, 1909. He was promoted captain Oct. 11, 1903.

The U.S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination on Aug. 26 to fill a vacancy in the position of clinical director in the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, with maintenance in the hospital, and vacancies requiring qualifications as they may occur in any branch of the Service. The Commission announces an examination Sept. 9-10 to fill a vacancy in the position of civil engineer and superintendent of construction, at \$1,500 per annum, in the Quartermaster's Department at Large, New London, Conn., and vacancies requiring similar

qualifications as they may occur in any branch of the Service.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Fechét, daughter of Major and Mrs. Eugene E. Fechét, Signal Corps, and Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf. "The engagement," says a correspondent, "comes as the outgrowth of a friendship formed while Major Fechét was in the Philippines, where he has but recently returned. It was during his term of duty there that his daughter and Captain Kilbourne met, and the latter is soon to follow them to the arsenal at Benicia, Cal., where the Fechets have been living since their return, and where they were stationed before going to the Far East a couple of years ago. The wedding is to take place on Sept. 2, at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. J. Walter Benét, at the Benicia Arsenal, Captain Kilbourne and his bride leaving almost immediately thereafter for Manila, where the groom will be stationed for some little time longer."

Mrs. George Hawley Meigs, of San Francisco, Cal., announced on July 6 the engagement of her daughter, Lucille Eleanor, to Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Bertolette, U.S.N.

Col. A. H. Bainbridge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bainbridge announce the marriage of their daughter, Irene Augusta, to Mr. Henri M. de Rohan McKerr-Kastan, on Saturday, July 11, at Portland, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Naill, of El Reno, Okla., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth Ida, and Lieut. Robert Truman Phinney, 12th U.S. Inf., on Friday, July 17. They were married in the presence of the immediate family by Rev. D. A. Blose, of St. John's Church, at the quarters of Lieut. W. W. Taylor, Jr., at Fort Niagara, N. Y. The bride has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Taylor, since February. Mr. and Mrs. Naill arrived Wednesday the previous week from Maryland and Virginia, and the wedding was hastened, owing to the necessity for Mr. Naill's early return to Oklahoma. Lieut. and Mrs. Phinney left Saturday morning, July 18, for a short trip, after which they will be at home to their friends at quarters No. 5, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

The wedding of Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., and Mrs. Howard Waller, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, U.S.N., will be one of the affairs in Newport. According to present arrangements the wedding will take place during the first week of October.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. William B. Brooks, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Minnie C. Brooks, to Mr. Kenneth B. Waller, of Yonkers, N. Y.

Gunner M. Monssen, U.S.N., and Miss Sadie Isabel Leslie were married at Jersey City, N. J., on July 20.

The engagement was announced at Newport, R. I., on July 27, of Miss Gwendolin Whipple, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, to Asst. Paymaster William N. Hughes, U.S.N. Miss Whipple is a granddaughter of the late Thomas Swann, war governor of Maryland, and a sister of Mrs. Pemberton H. Powell and Mrs. Clarence H. Wrightington. Paymaster Hughes has been attached to the naval training station at Newport since Oct. 1, 1906. He is a native of Kentucky, from which state he was appointed to the pay corps in 1904, and his home is at Louisville. It is expected that the wedding will take place at Newport early in the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Archer Dodson, of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ethel Warren Huff, to Lieut. Adna Romanza Chaffee, Jr., 15th U.S. Cav.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Fred H. Baird, 19th Inf., and Miss Mary Montague Nicholson. The wedding is to occur in August.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. George Stanton Tiffany, 21st Inf., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, to Miss Isabelle Weissinger, of St. Louis. The wedding will take place in the early autumn.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Addison Thomas, former Colonel of the Newport Artillery and who earlier in his life was a lawyer in New York, died at his home, at Newport, R. I., on July 28, after a lingering illness, at the age of sixty-three. Colonel Thomas was born at West Point, a son of the late Col. John Addison Thomas, U.S.A., a graduate of the Military Academy, who died in 1847. He always manifested the greatest interest in the Newport Artillery Company, the oldest independent military organization in the country. While in New York he became a member of the Seventh Regiment, and after he moved to Englewood, N. J., he became a member of the state militia there, serving as a major on the staff of General Plume. Soon after he went to Newport, in 1888, he interested himself in the Newport Artillery Company and kept up his interest until his death.

Miss Kate Prescott Kendall, daughter of Major Frederick A. Kendall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kendall, died at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 6, 1908.

Henry L. McCrea, of Washington, formerly Assistant Paymaster of the U.S. Navy, was found dead on a Pennsylvania train that reached Pittsburgh, Pa., from Washington on July 28. He was on his way from Washington to Indianapolis. His death occurred near Pitcairn, Pa., and was due to heart failure. The dead man was a son of the late Captain McCrea, of the U.S. Navy, and was a nephew of President James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was appointed to the Navy from Indiana in 1904, and resigned Sept. 30, 1907. Mr. McCrea was twenty-five years old. After he severed his connection with the Navy he became connected with "The Top of the World" extravaganza, Majestic theater, New York, but apparently not finding the engagement to his liking, returned to Washington within a short time. He suffered a serious attack of heart trouble in the early summer, and following the death of his father, and the grief and excitement incident thereto, his condition had been by no means improved. Recently he received an invitation from an uncle, Walter McCrea, to spend some time on a farm near Logansport, Ind., and the former naval officer was en route to the latter place when he dropped dead. He was unmarried. The remains were buried in Arlington cemetery, near the grave of his distinguished father.

Mr. Abraham Steers, of New York, who died on July 27 at the residence of his sister, Mrs. John Bottomley, at Water Mill, L. I., was a veteran of the 7th Co. of the 7th Regiment of New York, and served through the Civil War with those whose boast it was "to have

opened up the Potomac." His death removes an esteemed figure from the senior ranks of the business world and social life of New York. He was born in Cork, Ireland, seventy-one years ago, and came to this country as a boy. He was for many years a prominent lumber merchant, and at one time president of the New York Lumber Trade Association. He was a builder and was closely identified with the early building operations in Harlem and the Bronx. He was at one time president of the Harlem Republican Club, an honorary member of the Harlem Club, a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a trustee of the Harlem Savings Bank, a director of the Mount Morris Bank, a member of the New York Athletic Club, and at the time of his death was a trustee of the Harlem Bank Building Association. He was for some years a vestryman of St. Andrew's Church, and later a member of Holy Trinity parish. Ill health obliged him to retire from business four years ago. The end, due to heart failure, came unexpectedly after a pleasant day's outing by the sea with his wife and sister. He leaves a widow, one son, Mr. E. P. Steers, of New York, and two daughters, Mrs. J. De Camp Hall, wife of Lieutenant Hall, of the 4th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Henry Williams, wife of Naval Constructor Williams, of the Navy.

Mr. P. J. Lyons, father of Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C., died at Philadelphia, Pa., on July 22, aged seventy-four years.

Second Lieut. Bernard P. Oswalt, of the 29th U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort McKinley, met death at Manila, July 27, accidentally by electrocution. The officer was in a bathtub, and in endeavoring to arrange the lighting current to take an electric bath in some way he came in contact with the wires, receiving the full charge, which proved instantly fatal. Lieutenant Oswalt was born in Alabama, Nov. 1, 1878, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1900, graduating in 1904, and receiving his commission June 15 that year.

Of the death of Lieut. Roemer, 6th Field Art., noted last week, a correspondent writes from Fort Sheridan: "It is with deepest sorrow and tenderest sympathies that we learn of the death of Lieutenant Roemer. It was only in your paper of July 11 last that we read of his happy marriage to Miss Frances M. McLean, whom he first met at Fort Riley in 1907. Only a few days after the wedding, and upon the return to his station at Nashville, Tenn., typhoid fever set in, and in the issue of July 25 we learn of his death. The brightest of sunshine and the deepest of shadows—all in but a few short weeks. The deceased was an officer loved and respected by all who knew him. Upright and honorable, the Service mourns his loss. Born in Kentucky on Aug. 8, 1880, he entered West Point in 1901, graduating in 1905, and from the Cavalry and Field Artillery School at Fort Riley in 1907. The funeral was from the home of the uncle of the deceased, Mr. Charles Roemer, Bowing Green, Ky., in the cemetery of which town the deceased was buried."

George Harvey Kerr, twenty-eight years old, a seaman on the cruiser Montana, was struck by a sack of coal which was being transferred to his ship at the Norfolk Navy Yard on July 28. Kerr was knocked into the water and drowned. His body was recovered several hours later and has been forwarded to his father, Joseph H. Kerr, of Newcastle, Ind.

## PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. A. C. Cron, 10th U.S. Inf., at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, on June 17. He has been named Gordon Nash Cron.

Lieut. Ridgeley Hunt, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Hunt sailed from New York on July 28 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd line.

Col. W. S. Patten, Assistant Quartermaster General, and his daughter have rented a cottage at Cedarhurst, L. I., for the summer. They have with them as guests Capt. Hudson T. Patten, A.C., and family.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of former Secretary of War and Mrs. William H. Taft was an overnight guest of Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, at their Fort Myer home on July 25, on her way to Murray Bay, Canada.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, Medical Corps, U.S.A., chief surgeon of the Department of Texas, at San Antonio, has been detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the fifth Pan-American Medical Congress at Guatemala, Aug. 5 to 10 next.

Paymr. Charles Morris, U.S.N., entertained at a very delightful dinner at the Virginia Club on Friday, July 24, at Norfolk, for Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Miss Mary King Nash, Miss Jean Loring, of Washington; Lieutenant Walker and Paymaster Hagner, U.S.N.

Miss Dorothy Kinkaid entertained a few of her friends at a very delightful watermelon party at her home, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, last week. Among the guests were Midshipmen Allen, Iseman, Irish and Lammers, Surgeon Rhoades, Lieutenant Taussig, Ensign Aiken and Surgeon Stuart, U.S.N.

Mrs. Devol, wife of Major Carroll A. Devol, U.S.A., and her two daughters, Miss Lucille Devol and Miss Mary Devol, who have been spending several weeks in Basic City, Va., have gone to Panama, where they have joined Major Devol, who is on duty there in the Quartermaster's Department, at Culebra.

Mrs. Lyon, wife of Lieut. R. M. Lyon, 11th Inf., Morro Barracks, Cuba, who came up from Cuba June 1, and has been visiting relatives and friends in New York City for the past six weeks, left New York July 15 for her mother's home, in Huron, So. Dak., where she will spend the remainder of the summer.

Pvt. William Buwaldal, of the U.S. Engineers, who was convicted of shaking hands with Emma Goldman and complimenting her on her abuse of the U.S. Army, hopes to receive clemency because of his good record. Buwaldal was sentenced to five years in Alcatraz Prison, but General Funston reduced this to three years because of his service.

Q.M. Sergt. Walter Farmer, twenty-nine years old, stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y., is reported to have committed suicide on July 27 by shooting himself through the head. Despondency over ill health is said to be responsible for the deed. Farmer lived with his wife at No. 142 Drake avenue, New Rochelle. He had served six years in the Army.

Lieut. Richard B. Creecy, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Creecy have as their guest Mrs. Creecy's mother, Mrs. John L. Reifsneider, of Westminster, Md., at the naval training station, Newport, R. I. Mrs. J. W. Henry and Miss Dulin, of Baltimore, who have been spending several days with Lieutenant and Mrs. Creecy, have returned to their homes.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. C. A. Dolph, 26th U.S. Inf., at San Antonio, Tex., on July 22.

Capt. F. H. Lawton, Commissary Department, is a recent visitor in New York City, having been ordered East for temporary duty in connection with the emergency ration.

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., left this week to join his regiment in the Philippines. Mrs. Glenn is stopping at the Edgewood Cottage, Pulaski, N. Y., for the summer.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby, U.S.N., and little daughter, who have been visiting relatives in Georgia, returned this week to Norfolk, Va., and will spend the remainder of the summer at Willoughby Beach.

Capt. Adolph Marix, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marix were among the guests at a dinner given at Bar Harbor, Me., on July 27 by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy at Kenarden Lodge. Secretary Strans, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, was also a guest.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati on July 21 launched a movement to hold a "Peace Fair" in that city in May, 1915, as a Southern exposition in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the restoration of peace between the North and the South.

Lieut. Albert Youngfloc, Philippine Scouts, is in the United States on leave, which he is spending at his home, 304 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., which will be his address until the middle of September. He will sail for the Philippines on the Oct. 5 transport.

Miss Dorothy McRae, daughter of Capt. J. H. McRae, General Staff, accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. G. W. Stouch, has been, since May, the guest of her uncle, Judge M. L. McRae, of McRae, Ga. Captain McRae, at the expiration of his duties at Camp Leon Springs, Texas, will join his daughter, and after a three weeks' leave spent with relatives, he, with Miss Dorothy and Mrs. Stouch, will return to Washington, D.C.

The cruiser *Tacoma*, which arrived at Philadelphia on July 26 from Panama with one hundred and fifty marines, brought Comdr. Charles H. Harlow, commandant of the Guantanamo Naval Station, for an operation for appendicitis. The Commander was ill when he boarded the *Tacoma*, and the cruiser made a fast run to port. He was removed to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital on July 27. An operation was immediately performed and pronounced successful.

The officers and men of the Japanese training ship *Taisei Maru* and Japanese Consul General Koike gave a dinner at San Francisco to prominent local officials and business men, which was followed by a display on the quarter deck of the training ship of skill in various Japanese athletic sports. The consul general, who acted as toastmaster, was highly complimentary to Americans, and several of his guests responded by declaring that he had done more by his diplomacy to remove ill feeling between the two races than any one who ever occupied the place.

It is reported that Daniel F. Keller, formerly a captain in the U.S. Army, who was sent to the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth on June 25 to serve a two-year sentence for stealing Government checks, will institute a suit for \$50,000 damages for false imprisonment against Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis of the U.S. District Court, who sentenced him. Attorneys representing Keller allege that Judge Landis issued a writ committing him to the penitentiary at Leavenworth in the face of writs of supersedeas and error which had been issued by Judge Grosscup. Applications for a writ of habeas corpus were to be made to bring Keller back to Chicago.

Post Comsy. Sergt. Michael E. Murray, U.S.A., is reported missing from Fort Myer, Va., where he was on duty. His wife and others have been unable to offer any reason for his absence. They told the police that Murray was not addicted to the use of intoxicants. He had no trouble of any kind, so far as his relatives know, and no message was left by him before he went away. His accounts at the fort are said to be in proper shape, and he had more than \$500 of his own money on deposit with the paymaster. Murray is described as being forty-three years of age. He has light complexion, light brown hair and blue eyes. He wore a blue serge suit, white and black striped shirt, lavender tie, black shoes and white straw hat when he was last seen.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., were among the guests at the wedding of Miss Pauline Kohlsaat and Potter Palmer, Jr., in Chicago at noon on July 27, at the Lincoln Park boulevard home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat. Only twelve relatives outside of the bridal party witnessed the marriage ceremony, these being members of the Kohlsaat, Palmer and Honore families. Potter Palmer, Jr., is the nephew of Mrs. Grant. General Grant has just returned with Mrs. Grant from Chicago. "I have nothing to do with increasing the strength of the Army," General Grant said to a Chicago reporter, when asked if he considered the present military force sufficient to meet the Nation's needs. "It is my duty to make the Army better, not larger."

Nearly forty years' service at the White House as the doorkeeper of every President from General Grant to Theodore Roosevelt is the enviable record of Major Charles D. A. Loeffler, U.S.A., retired, says the New York Tribune. Fifty years ago he was a German youth, just of age, who had enlisted in the famous old 2d Cavalry for service against the Indians on the Texan frontier. Major Loeffler's official connection with the White House began in March, 1869, when Gen. Horace Porter, immediately after the first inauguration of General Grant, asked for the transfer of "Sergeant Loeffler" to the White House from the War Department, where he had been on special duty as doorkeeper and bodyguard of Secretary Stanton. Ever since that time Major Loeffler has been in immediate charge of the door leading to the President's official sanctum, receiving statesmen, diplomats, generals, authors, actors, men of affairs on their way to Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt, and he hopes to have the privilege of performing the same service for Judge Taft. Major Loeffler has an album containing the autograph of every President, Vice-President and Cabinet officer since March, 1869, besides many others. Major Loeffler was discharged from the Army July 17, 1872, by order of President Grant, to accept a civil appointment, serving in a civil capacity from that time until July 10, 1898, when he resigned to take a commission in the Regular Army as military storekeeper with the rank of captain, mounted. The bill creating military storekeepers was passed by Congress without opposition, as it was generally understood that Major Loeffler was to be the beneficiary. Captain Loeffler went on the retired list in January, 1901, and three years later was promoted to a major.

Gen. G. B. Dandy, U.S.A., retired, and his daughter, Mrs. Dean, are spending the summer in Buffalo.

Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., spent a few days at White Sulphur Springs, Va., during the week.

Mrs. Hanscom, wife of Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, U.S.N., is at MacMahan, Sagadahoc Co., Me., for the summer.

Major F. H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ebstein are at the Greenock Inn, Lee, Mass., in the Berkshires, for the rest of the summer.

A cablegram from Camp Jossman, P. I., July 27, announces the arrival of a son to Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Bloom, 4th Infantry; mother and boy well.

Major and Mrs. W. P. Gould, U.S.A., retired, have just returned from a trip to Alaska, and will spend the summer and autumn at Alexandra Court, Portland, Ore.

Mrs. and the Misses Lenihan, wife and daughters of Capt. M. J. Lenihan, Gen. Staff, are guests at the Glaslyn, Atlantic City, N. J., for the rest of the summer.

Mrs. E. P. Finney and daughter are at Stony Beach, Oshkosh, Wis., visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Finney, father and mother of Lieut. E. P. Finney, of the U.S.S. Montana.

Among arrivals at the New Grand, New York city, during the week were: Major E. F. Wilcox, Lieut. Col. S. A. Wolf, Major Z. B. Vance and Major Chauncey B. Baker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. Sydney Smith, wife of Lieut. Sydney Smith, U.S.A., retired, is recovering from a severe illness. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith are now located with Mrs. Smith's family in their country home out of Shreveport, La.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. William E. Mickle, Jr., 1st Inf. of Alabama National Guard, at Mobile, Ala., July 19, 1908. She is a granddaughter to Gen. William E. Mickle, Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans.

First Lieut. George R. Burnett, U.S.A., retired, for the past three years superintendent of Blees Military Academy, Macon, Mo., has resigned his position and accepted the position of headmaster and commandant of cadets at the Nebraska Military Academy, Lincoln, Neb.

At its late commencement Denver University conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Lieut. Col. Elijah W. Halford, retired, now at St. Albans, Vt., with his daughter, wife of Major Harry M. Hallcock, retired surgeon. The Colonel served in Denver for three years just prior to the Spanish War.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week were: Capt. C. D. Heron, Capt. H. G. Humphreys, U.S.A.; Pay Inspector E. D. Ryan, U.S.N.; Mrs. F. J. Moses, Capt. M. C. Kerth, Capt. C. A. Snoddy, Contract Surg. C. W. Johnson, Capt. J. H. Bradford, Capt. F. L. Minnigerode, Brig. Gen. W. A. Jones, U.S.A.

Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., recruiting officer at Duluth, Minn., who underwent a most serious and dangerous operation for appendicitis on July 10, is recovering. The operation was performed by Dr. W. H. Magie, an eminent surgeon of Duluth, assisted by Capt. H. Hansell, assistant surgeon, U.S.A., Fort Snelling, Minn. Capt. Dockery's many friends rejoice at his recovery.

Coadjutor Bishop Greer, of New York, who by the death of Bishop Potter now becomes full bishop, has among his prized possessions his commission as captain and chaplain of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, dated Dec. 20, 1893, and signed by Gov. Roswell P. Flower, while another states his honorable discharge July 29, 1899, signed by T. Roosevelt, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Mrs. S. H. Hopson, wife of 1st Lieut. S. H. Hopson, 19th U.S. Inf., of Fort McIntosh, Texas, who underwent a serious surgical operation on June 26 at the "Mary Fletcher" Hospital, at Burlington, Vt., was able to be moved from the hospital on July 20, and is now at "The Heights," Burlington, Vt. Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson expect to spend the month of August at Shoreham, Vt., before returning to their station in Texas.

General Guerra, commanding the Cuban army, called on Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, at the War Department on July 29. He has just finished a visit of inspection of the large posts at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, and the maneuver camp at Chickamauga, and is about to visit the Military Academy at West Point and the arsenals at Watervliet and Springfield. General Guerra is accompanied by two aides, Major Marti and Captain Landa.

Major Gen. John F. Weston cabled to the Adjutant General from Manila, June 27, as follows: "Request authority authorize Philip Reade (brigadier general, U.S.A.), Frederick S. Young (1st lieutenant, 23d Inf.), aide-de-camp, to proceed to San Francisco middle of August upon expiration of leave of absence already granted to visit China, Japan." Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, adjutant general, on the same day cabled from Washington to General Weston that authority was granted as requested.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., left Washington on July 30 for White Sulphur Springs, Va., for a two weeks' visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, who have taken a house there for the summer. General Garlington is now making the annual inspection of the West Point Military Academy, but will join his wife, daughter and son, a cadet at West Point, at the Springs about Aug. 1.

"Ex-Attaché," of the New York Tribune, reports that Count Ferdinand Zeppelin, the German general and aeronaut, served in our Army during the Civil War as an officer of Volunteer cavalry, returning home to participate in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. If Count Zeppelin served in our war, it must have been as an enlisted man or under some other name than the one he now bears. There was no officer by the name of Zeppelin in the Regular or Volunteer Service during our Civil War.

The plan of combining moving pictures with the weekly band concerts for the enlisted men at Camp Columbia, Cuba, is successful. On a recent night four hundred soldiers were present. The 27th Inf. band played three pieces and then the lights were extinguished and a moving picture machine operated by Chaplain Rice and Corporal Litwiler exhibited a passing regiment of Infantry, then some sailors of the Pacific Fleet. Then followed biograph incidents representing the taking of block houses at San Juan Hill. The music then played, and so on through the evening. Frequently vaudeville acts are put in. Colonel Pitcher is getting some new men from the States for the band. The band is now very effective under Adjutant Murphy's administration and gives good concerts.

L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, has been in Garfield Hospital in Washington, where an operation was performed recently. It is believed the operation was successful, and that Mr. Mitchell will soon recover.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., at Knoxville Centre, Long Island, recently caught a four-pound pickerel, one of the largest that has been landed there this summer by any amateur fisherman. It was caught by Admiral Sigbee in the lake opposite the summer home of his son-in-law, W. Balfour Ker, on the Woodford road. Admiral Sigbee is reported to have purchased a large tract of land on Peconic Bay.

Patrick McGuire, reported to be one of the surviving members of the company of the 9th U.S. Inf., which was almost exterminated at the massacre at Balangiga, Samar, in 1900, died on July 27 at a hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. He had taken paris green the day before. The slaughter at Balangiga is said to have affected him to such an extent that he had to be placed in an asylum. Just before his death he called constantly for his tent mate on that expedition. He had been living off late at the home of his mother, 145 High street, Brooklyn.

"Capt. Aaron Ward, U.S.N., supervisor of the harbor of New York, is lucky man this hot summer," says the Marine Journal, "as he comes and goes from his office to the Long Island Railroad dock at Long Island City on one of the big tugs of the War Department, having plenty of room and air, while the poor commuter, as well as the millionaire commuter, has to sit close to his fellow and fan himself with his hat. This is one of the softest berths that falls to the lot of the naval officer, although the service performed is under War Department regulations."

Miss Eleanor Maxfield, of St. Paul, Minn., was the guest of honor at a small, but very charming, afternoon tea given last Saturday afternoon on the U.S.S. Montana by Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Those invited to meet Miss Maxfield were Mrs. Alfred M. Reynolds, Mrs. Frank Oliver, Mrs. Robert Ledbetter, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Feland, Mrs. Finney, Mrs. Beach, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Miss Ethel Reynolds, Miss Hattie Page, Miss Esther Byrnes, Miss Dorothy Kinkaid, Miss Lucy Quinby, Miss Nina Whitmore, of Petersburg; Misses Emily and Louie Johnston, Miss Grace Howard, of Annapolis, Md.; and the officers of the U.S.R.S. Franklin and U.S.S. Montana.

A delightful dinner, which was strictly an Army affair, was given at the Pendennis Club, at Louisville, Ky., on July 25, in honor of Major George G. Bailey, Q.M. Dept., and Mrs. Bailey, who will, on Aug. 1, leave for Washington, where Major Bailey has been ordered for duty in the office of the Quartermaster General. The hosts were Col. George Rublen and Capt. K. J. Hampton, with whom Major Bailey has been associated during his service at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Army depot. During their stay in the Falls Cities Major Bailey and Mrs. Bailey have been popular both in a business and social way. Those at the dinner were: Major and Mrs. Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Rublen, Capt. and Mrs. Hampton, Miss Stella Mayer, Capt. Harry Burgess, Capt. Carroll Power and Lieut. George Rublen, Jr.

Major Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U.S. Cav., supervisor of the Rural Guards at Santiago, Cuba, according to a despatch to the Havana Telegraph, risked his life on July 18, at Santiago, in an attempt to save that of a small child, who was run over by an engine on which Major Slocum was riding from Guantanamo to Santiago. The engine was a *cigüeña*, a small affair, fitted to carry a few passengers. As it rounded a curve a small child was seen on the track ahead. The engine driver made every effort to stop his engine, but could not. Major Slocum threw himself to the floor of the *cigüeña*, and leaning far forward, endeavored to either pick up the child or throw him off the track. His effort, made at the risk of his own life, was futile. Major Slocum cut a deep gash in his leg and was badly wrenched. The *cigüeña* was stopped immediately and the party returned to the body of the child, who had been instantly killed.

Mrs. Andrews, widow of Gen. John N. Andrews, U.S.A., entertained a house party for the week of the Orange horse show at her beautiful country home, "The Cottage," Montpelier, Va. Among the guests were Mrs. Porter, widow of Col. Charles Porter and erstwhile famous Army belle, "Miss Carrie Wilkins," Miss Zoe Randall, daughter of the late Colonel Randall; Miss Owen, of Washington; and the Misses Cooper, of New Castle, Del.; Miss Greta Cooper, the fiancee of Dr. J. Sedwick Andrews, Mrs. Andrews's son. Two delightful days were spent in Mrs. Andrews's box at the horse show, the interest greatly enhanced by Dr. Andrews's two horses, a colt and three-year-old, taking the two best blue ribbon prizes. The Blue Run Hunt Club, of which Mr. James N. Andrews is master of hounds, also carried off the blue for the best hunt team with hounds. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Andrews gave a tea to present Miss Greta Cooper to her future neighbors and in honor of her house guests. "This gracious hostess," writes a correspondent, "upheld the traditions of old-time Virginia hospitality as charmingly as when in the days of 'Vanished Arizona,' or later on the Nebraskan plains; she and her gallant husband kept open house, with warm welcome and bountiful cheer, dispensing an ever generous hospitality that has left a sweet and tender memory in many an Army heart."

Munsey's Magazine for August has a fine likeness of one of the handsomest officers in the Army, of whom it says: "Within eighteen years Gen. Thomas H. Barry has risen from 1st lieutenant in the United States Army to major general. That is sufficiently rapid promotion, but there has been no suspicion of 'railroading' or of personal influence of any sort. General Barry has served through every grade, and in every grade he has seen hard work and done good service. He is both a fighting soldier and a student of military science, a strict disciplinarian and a popular personality, and no recent appointment has pleased the Army more than his selection by President Roosevelt for the place vacated by the retirement of Major General Hall. Excepting Leonard Wood and Franklin Bell, he is the youngest officer of his present grade, having eleven more years of service before reaching the age for compulsory retirement. General Barry's Army sobriquet is 'the Bowery Boy'—which means that he is a New Yorker born and bred, and passed through the public schools and the City College before he went to West Point. He served in the Philippines, and with the expedition that relieved the legations at Peking. He has been president of the War College, and military attaché with the Russian army in Manchuria. As the representative of the real ruling force in Cuba—Uncle Sam's military power—he has been conspicuously successful in steadyng the naturally unstable equilibrium of that distressful island."

Rear Admiral N. E. Mason left Washington the past week for his vacation in Vermont.

Secretary of War Wright has visited Oyster Bay this week to confer with the President on Army matters.

Col. S. E. Tillman, U.S. Military Academy, is visiting Gen. A. E. Bates, U.S.A., retired, at his home in Windsor.

P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Tricou, U.S.N., left Norfolk this week to spend some time at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Mrs. Hollyday have been at Cape May, N. J., guests at the Baltimore Inn, accompanied by friends.

The North American Review for September will publish an article by Charles W. Larned, Professor Military Academy, on the present system of taxation for entrance to the Military Academy.

Fifth Lieut. Richard B. Creecy, U.S.M.C., stationed at Newport, has been ordered to Washington as an observer for the next thirty days of the flights of the Baldwin dirigible from Fort Myer in the competition conducted under bids invited by the Chief of the Signal Corps.

The Wilmington Board of Trade and many prominent citizens petitioned the War Department to rescind its order directing the transfer to Leavenworth, Kas., of Major Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., U.S.A., who is a member of the commission which recently selected a route for the proposed \$10,000,000 Delaware and Maryland ship canal. Major Herbert Deakyne, C.E., U.S.A., is expected to succeed Major Flagler at Wilmington.

The Baltimore Sun publishes a portrait of Miss Olga Converse, saying: "The beautiful daughter of Rear Admiral Converse is said to be seriously contemplating a stage career. Miss Converse has been lionized by Washington society ever since her coming-out ball a couple of seasons ago. As an amateur actress she has gained enviable success and her butterfly dance was one of the most pleasing features of a recent charity performance."

The monument erected in Arlington Cemetery to the memory of Midshipman James T. Cruse, U.S.N., who died July 19, 1907, is of granite imported from Scotland. The bronze work was done by Henry Murray, a Boston artist. The small bronze plate on the shaft shows the class crest of the class of 1907 at the Naval Academy, consisting of an eagle on a fish torpedo. Midshipman Cruse's memory is also commemorated upon a bronze tablet in the beautiful memorial hall at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The monument in Arlington was erected by the parents of Midshipman Cruse, Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, U.S.A. Midshipman Cruse died from injuries received in an explosion in a turret of the battleship Georgia while it was at target practice in Cape Cod Bay. The simple epitaph tells graphically the story of his noble sacrifice. It is as follows: "His own unselfish words, when aid was offered, make his epitaph: 'Never mind me; I'm all right; look after those other fellows.'"

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Luke E. Wright.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. 176, JULY 30, 1908, WAR DEPT.

Capt. George S. Goodale detailed professor of military science at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf., relieved further treatment at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and return to station.

Capt. Thomas M. Moody, Infantry, on arrival at San Francisco, Cal., proceed to Denver for duty.

Leave for one month on surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Moseley, 2d Inf.

Capt. Edward N. Macon, 17th Co., C.A.C., will proceed to Washington Barracks and report General Hospital for observation and treatment.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Lawrence C. Brown, to take effect on relief from duty at Fort Williams.

First Lieut. Varian D. Dixon is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, vice 1st Lieut. William H. Waldron, relieved from detail. Lieutenant Dixon will report to C.O., Fort Leavenworth, for duty with Co. A, Signal Corps. Lieutenant Waldron will remain on present duties until further orders.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major John H. Stone, relieved from further station at Key West Barracks, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report in person to commandant of U.S. Military Prison for duty, to relieve Capt. Park Howell, who will proceed to Fort Bayard and report to C.O. of General Hospital at that place for duty, to relieve Capt. Fred W. Palmer. Captain Palmer will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison and report for duty.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George S. Simonds. Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, Aug. 15.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet in Washington during examination of 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazard.

The following officers are detailed for duty at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley: Major Edwin P. Andrus, Capt. John G. Workizer, 1st Lieuts. Charles W. Weeks, James J. Mayes, Charles H. Boice and Clyde B. Cruson.

Capt. Irving J. Carr is detailed as chief signal officer and Signal Corps umpire at the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Aug. 1. Captain Carr will be relieved from duties assigned him on arrival of Co. A, Signal Corps, at the encampment, and at the proper time will proceed from Fort Riley to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 24th Inf.

Second Lieut. William E. Merritt, 8th Inf., is detailed as range officer at the National Match for 1908.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted Major William H. Hart, Sub. Dept.

Troop M, 5th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Duchesne, Utah, and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for station, relieving Troop H, 5th Cav., which will proceed to Fort Duchesne for station.

The following first lieutenants of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered to active duty: William M. Archer, Jr., Frank E. Artaud, Edmund W. Bayle, George W. Daywalt, Clarence F. Dickenson, John M. Hewitt, David D. Hogan, Leonard S. Hughes, John P. Kelly, Clemens W. McMillan, Henry D.R. Phelan, Jesse P. Truax, George B. Tuttle, Harry H. Vankirk.

Following officers are detailed and announced as members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, War Department: Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, vice Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, retired; Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, General Staff, vice Col. George F. E. Harrison, Coast Art., relieved.

Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney is assigned to duty as recorder of Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Major Lawson M. Fuller, relieved.

G.O. 118, JULY 28, 1908, WAR DEPT.

It is the purpose of the President in selecting captains of the line for detail in Quartermaster's Department, Subsistence

Department, and Pay Department to be guided by the records of the officers and by recommendations respecting their special qualifications made by their superiors. To the end that available data may be on record, each regimental and Artillery district commander will, on Sept. 1, 1908, and thereafter on July 1 of each year report to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, at least one captain of his regiment or district who is believed to be qualified for duty in one or more of the departments named in Par. 1 hereof. In addition to the foregoing reports which are required to be made, the department will be glad to put upon record recommendations from other superior officers who may have special knowledge of particular captains whose experience and aptitude promise to make them useful staff officers.

CIR. 62, JULY 27, 1908, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—The passenger and freight station of Camp Perry is located at La Carne, O., and not at Port Clinton, O., and passengers and freight destined for Camp Perry should be ticketed and billed accordingly.

II.—The attention of all recruiting officers is called to the provisions of Par. I, Cir. 18, Hq. A., A.G.O., March 30, 1908, forbidding the enlistment in the Regular Army of a man who has been a member of the National Guard of a state or territory until he presents satisfactory evidence that he has been honorably discharged therefrom.

It is further ordered that in no case shall an applicant known to be a member of the National Guard be accepted at a recruiting station with a view to enlistment. Recruiting officers will question carefully all applicants and will require those who acknowledge themselves to be or to have been members of such organizations to exhibit their discharges thereto before accepting them.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

### COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G.O. 110, JULY 15, 1908, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., was arraigned and tried: Second Lieut. Gordon A. Dennis, 20th Inf.

Charge 1.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62nd Article of War.

Specification.—In that 2d Lieut. Dennis did appear, while dressed in the uniform of his grade, in broad daylight, on a public street of Monterey, Cal., May 30, in the presence of enlisted men of his command, in a very drunken condition, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service.

Charge 2.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Specification.—In that Lieut. Dennis, 20th Inf., did appear in Ordway's drug store, while dressed in the uniform of his grade, in a disgracefully drunken condition, and did there, by his manner, words and action, so conduct himself as to annoy certain ladies therein, thereby necessitating his removal therefrom. This at Monterey, Cal., on the 30th day of May, 1908.

Finding.—Of the specification, first charge: Guilty, except the words "very" and "to the scandal and disgrace of the military service," and of the excepted words not guilty; of the first charge, guilty; of the second charge and specification, not guilty.

Sentence.—To forfeit fifty dollars of his pay and to be confined to the limits of his post for one month.

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Gordon A. Dennis, 20th Inf., are approved and the latter will be duly executed at his station.

By command of Brigadier General Funston.

JOSEPH W. DUNCAN, Col., Gen. Staff., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 80, JULY 17, 1908, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

The following troops will proceed to St. Joseph, Mo., to participate in a military tournament in that city, Sept. 20 to 26, and upon conclusion will return to proper stations, viz.:

From the camp of instruction, Fort Riley: Headquarters, band and ten troops, 2d Cav., and Headquarters, band and eleven troops, 7th Cav., as a brigade, by marching, via Topeka and Atchison to St. Joseph.

The 2d Cav. will proceed from St. Joseph to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and the 7th Cav. will return to Fort Riley by marching, over routes selected by the regimental commanders.

Headquarters, band and two battalions, 13th inf. (the battalions to be selected by the regimental commander), Headquarters, band and seven companies, 16th inf., and Headquarters and Cos. I and L, 3d Batt. of Engineers, as a brigade, will march to Topeka and proceed thence by rail to St. Joseph; will return by rail, excepting wheel transportation, to their respective stations, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Crook and Fort Leavenworth, from St. Joseph. Wheel and machine gun platoon transportation will return overland.

Battery E, 5th Field Art., and Battery A, 6th Field Art., from Fort Riley via Topeka to St. Joseph, returning to Fort Riley on the termination of the tournament, in both cases by marching.

From Fort Leavenworth: The 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., to St. Joseph, by marching, via Atchison, at which place it will report to the commander of the provisional cavalry brigade, whence with the brigade to its destination. This squadron will return to Fort Leavenworth, by marching, over a route not less than 250 miles in extent, to be selected by the squadron commander.

Co. A, Sig. Corps, with such personnel and equipment as may be available, under such instructions and orders as may be given by the Commandant, Army Service Schools, to St. Joseph, and after the tournament will return to its station by rail.

From Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Two sections of the 2d Field Art. (to be selected by the regimental commander) by rail to St. Joseph and return therefrom to their station on the completion of the tournament.

The troops assembled at Fort Riley to march to St. Joseph, and the additional troops there assembled will form a provisional division. All troops will leave their respective camps and posts so as to arrive at St. Joseph not later than Sept. 18. Clothing and equipage will be returned from St. Joseph by rail. Permanent camp tentage of marching organizations will be shipped in advance by rail. The permanent camp tentage for troops will accompany them. Tentage will be returned to the stations of troops by rail.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., will assume immediate command of all the troops on the date of their departure from the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, and troops arriving in St. Joseph by rail will be reported to him on arrival.

The camp of U.S. troops at St. Joseph will be known as Camp Everett Peabody, in honor of the late Col. Everett Peabody, 25th Missouri Vol. Inf., who fell in battle at Shiloh while in command of his brigade.

G.O. 93, JULY 27, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

The attention of all officers who make out or approve estimates for clothing is called to G.O. No. 55, W.D., 1908, and it is hereby made the duty of company and detachment commanders thereunder, personally to see that the exact size for each enlisted man of their commands is estimated for. In forwarding requisitions to Post Commanders for approval, such officers will accompany the same with a statement showing the period of enlistment for each man covered in the requisition, the number and kind of articles drawn during such period, and the allowances. In approving estimates, Post Commanders will be held responsible for the proper carrying out of these instructions, and for enjoining strict compliance with A.R. 1155.

CIR. 16, JULY 20, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Spare parts and appendages, which are peculiar to the magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1903, with 1905 sights, and which are not applicable to the magazine rifle, caliber .30, model 1903, chambered for 1906 ammunition, will be turned in to the arsenal (Springfield or Rock Island) at which they were manufactured. The old reloading tools for gallery practice, caliber .30, should be turned in to Benicia Arsenal, Calif., when replaced by the decapping and cleaning tools, caliber .30.

CIR. 16, JULY 25, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Publishes the following decision of Secretary of War: During skirmish runs in rifle range practice and competition pieces should not be loaded until empty and then by using full clips only. No loading or manipulation of the clip so as to have one cartridge in the chamber and five in magazine is authorized.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., is relieved from duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, and will proceed to Manila, accompanied by his aide and report for temporary duty. (June 8, Phil. D.)

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., and his authorized aide, 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., having reported in compliance with Par. 7, S.O. 128, June 8, these headquarters, will take station in Manila. (June 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days to take effect July 1, is granted Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., with permission to visit China and Japan. Brig. Gen. Philip Reade upon expiration of leave granted him, will proceed, accompanied by his aide, 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (June 27, Phil. D.)

Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Philippines Division, May 26, Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A., accompanied by his aide, 2d Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty in connection with the matter of water transportation in this department. Upon the completion of this duty General Hodges and his aide will return to their proper station. (June 2, D.V.)

### GENERAL STAFF.

Major Francis J. Kieran, General Staff, proceed at proper time to Fort Riley, report to Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, U.S.A., for duty as chief of staff, camp of instruction, Fort Riley, and upon completion of duty return to proper station. (July 29, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Henry G. Learnard, General Staff, is further extended one month. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. George H. Shelton, General Staff, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps. Captain Shelton is detailed as principal assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department. (July 24, W.D.)

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George L. Anderson, C.A.C., acting inspector general, having reported in compliance with Par. 30, S.O. No. 164, W.D., July 14, 1908, is announced as inspector general of the department. (July 21, D. Cal.)

Major James B. Erwin, I.G., is relieved from duty in the Philippines, and, upon expiration of present leave will proceed to Omaha, Neb., Dept. of Missouri, for temporary duty as assistant to inspector general of that department. (July 24, W.D.)

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Beverly A. Read, A.J.A., J.A., is relieved from further duty in this department, effective this date, and will proceed by the first available transportation to San Francisco, Cal., thence to San Antonio, Texas, where he will report for further orders. (June 2, D.V.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month, with permission to apply to the Adjutant General for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Beverly A. Read, A.J.A. (July 17, D. Texas.)

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., is extended to and including Sept. 15. Major Baker is authorized to go beyond the sea. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., will proceed to Lee, Mass., and East Dorset, Vt., for the purpose of inspecting the quarries of the Lee Marble Works and the Manchester Marble Company, with a view to ascertaining the facilities for handling contract for headstones, and upon completion of duty will return to proper station. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Q.M., 4th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D., will proceed to Camp Emmet Crawford, via Dale Creek, Wyo., for duty. (July 20, D. Mo.)

Capt. William S. Scott, Q.M., is relieved from further duty in this division, and will proceed on transport Sheridan, to sail about June 14, to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival to the A.G. of the Army for orders. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Capt. Frank C. Jewell, Q.M., will take charge of the office of the chief Q.M. during the absence on leave of Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., chief M. (July 22, A.C.P.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry Cohen, will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., for duty. (July 17, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Gottlieb Nasahl will proceed to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (July 17, D. Cal.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas D. Coppock, now on duty in the office of the Q.M., Ogden, Utah, will be sent to the camp of instruction at Fort Riley, Kas., to report July 27, for duty. (July 23, W.D.)

### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Francis J. Koester, C.S., U.S.A., on temporary duty at Governors Island, N.Y., having completed duties assigned, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (July 22, D.E.)

Capt. Morton J. Henry is relieved from duty in Philippines Division, about Oct. 6, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. Louis N. Nutman, C.S., is relieved from duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the division, and will proceed by first available transportation to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as chief commissary of Department of Mindanao, relieving Capt. Morton J. Henry, C.S., who will proceed to Manila, reporting to the chief commissary of the division for duty as his assistant. (June 25, Phil. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Capt. Samuel B. Bootes is relieved from duty as assistant to purchasing commissary, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take transport to sail Oct. 5, for the Philippines, and upon arrival at Manila will report for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (July 14, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George M. Kaitzschmidt, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort Reno Remount Depot, Okla., for duty. (July 14, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. George D. Kees is relieved from duty at the commissary depot, Manila, and will be sent to Grande Island, Subic Bay, for duty. (June 15, Phil. D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, M.C., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Fifth Pan-American Medical Congress at Guatemala, Aug. 5 to 10, 1908. Colonel Girard will proceed to Guatemala in time to attend the meeting of the Congress, and upon its adjournment will return to his proper station. (July 27, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William B. Davis, M.C., is designated to conduct the preliminary examination on Aug. 3, at the Army Building, Omaha, Neb., of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, under such instructions as he may receive from the Surgeon General of the Army. (July 23, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. George E. Bushnell, M.C., is detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the meeting of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in Washington, D.C., from Sept. 21 to Oct. 12, 1908. (July 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Henry A. Shaw, M.C., about Aug. 8. (July 24, W.D.)

Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C., Camp William H. Taft, Chickamauga Park, Ga., is granted leave for one month about Aug. 15, 1908. (July 16, D.G.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Major Richard W. Johnson, M.C., about July 18. (July 16, A.C.P.)

Major James D. Glennan, M.C., is relieved from the duty assigned him by Par. I, G.O. No. 10, c.s.s., these headquarters,

and will transfer all funds and records pertaining to the office of the chief surgeon to Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, M.C., who is announced as chief surgeon of the department. (May 21, D.V.)

Capt. James L. Bevans, M.C., Havana, Province of Havana, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of the medical supply depot during the absence, on leave, of Major Richard W. Johnson, M.C. (July 17, A.C.P.)

Capt. Will L. Pyles, M.C., is relieved from further duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (June 6, D.V.)

To enable him to comply with orders Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will proceed to Manila, reporting upon arrival to the A.G., Philippines Division. (June 4, D.V.)

Capt. Kent Nelson and 1st Lieut. Albert G. Love, M.C., are relieved from duty in the Departments of Luzon and Mindanao, respectively, and will proceed by first available transportation to Manila Division Hospital, for duty. (June 19, Phil. D.)

Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, M.C., will, upon completion of duty, proceed by first available transportation to Tanauan, Tolosa, and Abuyog, Leyte, and Balamban and Naga, Cebu, to investigate the cases of beri-beri, reported as prevalent at those posts, and will make such immediate recommendations to the post commanders as may be necessary with a view to eliminating this disease, and will report the result of these investigations to these headquarters. Upon completion of duty, Captain Dutcher will comply with the provisions of Par. I, S.O. No. 54, Dept. of Visayas, May 19. (June 8, D.V.)

Par. 29, S.O. 170, July 22, W.D., is amended to relieve Capt. James I. Mabee, M.C., from duty in Army Transport Service when transport Sherman shall be placed out of commission, and to direct him to proceed from San Francisco, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (July 28, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Rodney D. Smith, U.S.A., is relieved from further duty at Camp Downes, Leyte, and will proceed by first available transportation to Camp Hayt, Samar, reporting for duty. (June 8, D.V.)

Capt. Peter C. Field, M.C., is relieved from duty as a member of the board of medical officers appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., for the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., when his services can be spared. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., will report to the C.O. of troops on the transport Sheridan, for duty thereon en route to San Francisco. (June 13, Phil. D.)

Capt. William N. Bispham, M.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Connell, Samar, and will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, reporting for duty, relieving Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, M.C., who, upon being thus relieved will proceed to Iloilo, reporting for duty. (May 19, D.V.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 164, July 14, 1908, W.D., as relates to Capt. Edwin D. Kilburn, M.C., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Fort Sheridan for the duty indicated, and upon completion thereof return Fort Brady. (July 29, W.D.)

Capt. Louis T. Hess, M.C., upon being relieved from duty at Caibiran, Province of Santa Clara, by Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., will proceed on transport from Havana, Cuba, July 22, 1908, and comply with Par. 5, S.O. 156, W.D., July 3, 1908. (July 18, A.C.P.)

Capt. William H. Teft, M.C., Camp Columbia, will proceed on transport from Havana, Cuba, July 22, 1908, and comply with Par. 7, S.O. 156, W.D., July 3, 1908. (July 18, A.C.P.)

Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., Camp Columbia, will proceed to Caibiran, Province of Santa Clara, for duty during the absence of Capt. Louis T. Hess, M.C. Upon return of Captain Hess, Captain Hartsock will return to his proper station. (July 18, D.E.)

Leave for one month, effective after completion of temporary duty directed in Par. 1, S.O. 170, July 24, these headquarters, is granted 1st Lieut. Clarke I. Wertenbaker, Medical Reserve Corps. (July 23, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: First Lieuts. Arthur N. Tasker, Calvin D. Cowles, Jr., and Garfield L. McKinney relieved duty with Co. C, H.C., Washington Barracks, D.C., to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport from that place Sept. 5, 1908, for the Philippine Islands. First Lieut. Hiriam A. Phillips is relieved from duty with Co. B, H.C., General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will sail from San Francisco Sept. 5, 1908, to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (July 29, W.D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 142, June 17, 1908, W.D., relating to Lieut. Col. Harry A. Perley, M.C., and Par. 8, S.O. 155, July 2, 1908, W.D., relating to 1st Lieuts. Lucius L. Hopwood, Charles E. Freeman, Howard A. Reed, and Henry B. McIntyre, M.C., amended to relieve the officers named from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and to direct them after return to Manila of medical officers stationed in the Philippines Division ordered to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion, by Par. 5, S.O. 152, June 29, 1908, W.D., to proceed on first available transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival to report by telegraph to the A.G. for orders. (July 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Richardson, M.C., is, in addition to his duties as surgeon, Post of Iloilo, announced as attending surgeon, these headquarters. (June 4, D.V.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Pillsbury, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, reporting for duty. (May 21, D.V.)

Contract Surgs. Preston S. Kellogg and Thomas G. Holmes, U.S.A., having reported, will proceed to Gandara, Samar, and Naga, Cebu, respectively, reporting for duty. (May 21, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Samuel B. McPhee, U.S.A., on temporary duty at Balamban, Cebu, is relieved from duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will report to the C.O. of present station for duty. (May 21, D.V.)

Par. 4, S.O. No. 46, these headquarters, April 27, 1908, relating to Contract Surg. Henry W. Eliot, U.S.A., is hereby revoked. (May 21, D.V.)

Leave for twenty days on certificate of disability, is granted Contract Surg. James Reagles. (July 23, D.E.)

To enable him to comply with orders Contract Surg. Thomas S. Lowe, U.S.A., is relieved from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will proceed by the first available transportation to Manila, reporting upon arrival to the A.G., Philippines Division. (June 4, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Clark I. Wertenbaker, U.S.A., Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., reporting not later than July 30, for duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. V. E. Watkins, Medical Reserve Corps. Upon the return of Lieutenant Watkins to Fort Greble, Contract Surgeon Wertenbaker will return to his proper station, Fort Wadsworth. (July 24, D.E.)

Contract Dental Surg. Robert M. Hollingsworth, U.S.A., now at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, will proceed, accompanied by his assistant, to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty. (May 25, D.V.)

Contract Surg. George F. Campbell, U.S.A., having reported at these headquarters for orders, from the abandoned station of Aparsi, Cagayan, will report to the C.O., Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for temporary duty. (July 13, Luzon.)

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber, U.S.A., with permission to visit the U.S., and he will report to the C.O. of troops on the transport scheduled to sail about June 15, for duty thereon en route; upon arrival will report to commanding general, Dept. of California, to take advantage of the leave granted. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Leave for four months is granted Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, U.S.A., with permission to visit the U.S., and he will report to the C.O. of troops on transport scheduled to sail about June 15, for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, where he will report to commanding general, Dept. of California, to take advantage of the leave granted. (June 11, 1908.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Duigan, H.C., is relieved from duty at Camp Downes, Leyte, and will proceed to Gandara, Samar, reporting for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Charles A. Krick, H.C., who will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, reporting for duty. (June 2, D.V.)

Sergt. Herman G. Teach, H.C., now in Washington, having

performed the duties assigned him, will return to his proper station, Fort Williams, Me., with permission to delay five days en route. (July 27, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Maurice Kelly, H.C., is relieved from duty at the division Hospital, Manila, and will report to officer in charge, Medical Supply Depot, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John B. Coping, H.C., who will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (June 11, Phil. D.)

Sergts. 1st Class John R. Sands and William Bahr, H.C., are relieved from duty at Post of Zamboanga and Cotabato, Mindanao, respectively, and will be sent to Manila, reporting upon arrival to the C.O. division hospital, for duty, to await sailing of first available transport for the U.S.; will report for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty. (June 23, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry M. Jennings and Pvt. 1st Class Jesse E. Cantrell, H.C., are relieved from duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, and Camp Jossman, Guimaras, respectively, and will be sent to Manila reporting to the C.O. division hospital, for duty, to await the sailing of first available transport for the U.S., at which time they will report for duty thereon en route to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty. (June 18, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Julius Strauss, H.C., at Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Welcome N. Powell, H.C. (July 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Lewis J. Schmidt, H.C., at Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, to Fort Barry, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Ulysses G. Donston, H.C. (July 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas M. England, H.C., now at Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent by the C.O. of that post to report Aug. 1, to the C.O. camp of instruction at Murray, Wash., for duty during the encampment and upon completion thereof will be returned to Fort Ward. (July 16, D. Col.)

Sergt. 1st Class Paul Compton, H.C., Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (July 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 169, W.D., July 20, 1908, as relates to Sergt. 1st Class Lewis J. Schmidt, Welcome N. Powell, Julius Strauss and Ulysses G. Donston, H.C., is revoked. (July 29, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

By War Department order of July 23, the following first lieutenants, Medical Reserve Corps, recently appointed from contract surgeons, U.S.A., with rank from July 7, 1908, and whose names appear in full in our issue of July 18, 1908, are ordered to active duty in the Service of the U.S., and are biered to duty at their present stations: Anderson, Ashburn, Bierbower, Brown (J. C.), Brown (P. D.), Brown (W. F.), Campbell, Clayton, Cook, Cullen, Escobar, Farrow, Hadra, Halliday, Hereford, Holmes, Hughes, Jackson, Jenkins, Johnstone, Jones (E. C.), Jones (G. B.), Kellogg, Leeper, Leonhardy, Lemmon, McCord, McLeod, McPhee, Merrick, Mills, Mount, Myers, Pascoe, Patterson, Priest, Richardson, Sabin, Shepherd, Sievers, Slatyer, Smith (R. D.), Smith (W. H.), Sparrenberger, Springwater, Stallman, Stepenoff, Stucky, Tetraff, Thorne, Treuholtz, Tukey, Tyler, Walker, Wheate.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, paymr., is detailed for duty as paymaster on the staff of the commanding officer, Artillery District of the Potomac, during joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Washington, Md. (July 23, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of paymasters are ordered: Major William G. Gambill is relieved from temporary duty in Boston, Mass., upon arrival at that place of Capt. George J. Holden, and will then return to his station at New York city to close his accountability, and upon completion proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report commanding general, Dept. of Dakota, for duty as chief paymaster of that department, to relieve Major Pierre C. Stevens. Major Stevens upon being thus relieved will repair to Washington and report to post paymaster for duty in his office. Major Timothy D. Keleher is relieved from duty in New York city, to proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report about Sept. 25, to the commanding general, Dept. of the Lakes, for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. William H. Bixby, C.E., in addition to other duties is detailed as engineer of the fifteenth lighthouse district, to relieve Capt. Gustave R. Lukesh, C.E., not later than Oct. 1, 1908. (July 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., is detailed a member of examining board at Army Building, New York, vice Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, relieved. (July 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board, under the orders of the Chief of Ordnance, vice Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, relieved. (July 27, W.D.)

Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., in addition to other duties is detailed as assistant to the engineer of the twelfth lighthouse district, to take effect upon his arrival at Honolulu, H.T., to relieve Capt. Curtis W. Ottewell, C.E. (July 29, W.D.)

Major James B. Cavanaugh, C.E., in addition to other duties is detailed a member of Lighthouse Board, vice Lieut. Col. Harry F. Hodges, C.E., relieved. (July 29, W.D.)

Major Herbert Deakiney, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed as engineer of the fourth lighthouse district, to relieve Major Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., not later than July 31. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. Edward M. Adams, C.E., in addition to his other duties is detailed as engineer of the sixth lighthouse district, to relieve Col. Dan C. Kingman, C.E., of that duty. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. De Witt C. Jones, C.E., about Aug. 1. (July 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James J. Loving, C.E., Fort Leavenworth. (July 16, D. Mo.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, C.E., with permission to visit China and Japan, about July 14. (June 22, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. William A. Johnson, C.E., Vinales, Province of Pinar del Rio, having completed the duties directed in Par. 3, S.O. No. 138, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, for duty. (July 16, A.C.P.)

The following officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E., president of examining board at Army Building, New York, for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. Harold S. Hetrick and 2d Lieut. William A. Johnson. (July 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, C.E., is relieved from station at Los Angeles, Cal., and will proceed to Pasadena, Cal., and take station. (July 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., Marianao, Province of Havana, will stand relieved from duty in Cuba on July 22, 1908, and will proceed on transport from Havana, Cuba, on that date and comply with Par. 23, S.O. 68, W.D., March 21, 1908. (July 18, A.C.P.)

Headquarters and Cos. E and H, 2d Battalion, Engineers, will, upon completion of their small arms target practice at Fort Niagara, proceed to their proper station, Washington Barracks, D.C. (July 28, D.E.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George E. Carleton, Ord. Dept., by W.D. orders of July 24 is to make a tour of inspection of seacoast armament, work of mechanics engaged thereon, and inspection of field batteries of the organized militia, at a number of designated forts and cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

Sergt. John Hart, O.D., Manila Ordnance Depot, will be sent by the first available transport to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty, pending action on his application for re-tirement. (June 25, Phil. D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, chief signal officer,

Dept. of Mindanao, is relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to Manila, P.I., by the first available transportation, to take passage on transport to sail for San Francisco on May 15, 1908. (April 29, D. Min.)

Capt. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, upon arrival at Seattle, Wash., en route to Fort Omaha, Neb., will take temporary station at Seattle and report by letter for duty as chief signal officer, Dept. of the Columbia, during the absence on leave of Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, upon whose return Captain Clifton will proceed to Fort Omaha in accordance with his orders. (July 1, W.D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeant: Pvt. Leon E. Harper (formerly first-class sergeant, Signal Corps), to date July 1, 1908. To be sergeant: Pvt. James H. Harrington (formerly sergeant, Signal Corps), to date July 1, 1908. (July 1, W.D.)

To enable him to comply with the provisions of Par. 8, S.O. No. 123, W.D., Feb. 28, 1908, Capt. Carl F. Hartman, Signal Corps, will stand relieved from duty in this department until Aug. 10, 1908. (July 29, D.E.)

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as acting chief signal officer of the department and commanding officer, Co. L, Signal Corps. (April 29, D. Min.)

Master Signal Electrician George Treffinger, Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Washington, reporting to Chief Signal Officer of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (July 27, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Harry F. Jordan and Corp. Horace E. Hull, Co. F, Signal Corps, U.S.A., now in Manila, will proceed to Batangas, Batangas, by first available transportation, for duty in connection with the military telephone system. (June 12, D. Luzon.)

Fir-class Sergt. Charles Cortes, Signal Corps, now at camp of instruction, American Lake, Wash., will be sent Sept. 1, to Seattle, reporting to chief signal officer, Dept. of Columbia, for duty in his office. (July 29, W.D.)

Fir-class Sergt. Milton J. Flinner, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Verde, N.Y. (July 29, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. James M. Riley, Signal Corps, Fort Lawton, will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb. (July 29, W.D.)

Cir. No. 10, W.D., Signal Office, July 18, 1908, says: "It is the opinion of this office that Par. 1598, A.R., is still in force notwithstanding Par. 720, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 185, W.D., s. 1907, and so far as officers of the Signal Corps are concerned it is desired that this construction be placed on the regulations."

Fir-class Sergts. Charles Cortes, Leonhard Reges, Edwin L. Stewart, Albert E. Stoneman, Sergts. Thomas Decker, James Kelly, Idris Llewellyn, Signal Corps, are relieved from duty in this division and will proceed on the first available transport to San Francisco, reporting to commanding general, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty. (June 8, Phil. D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, Panganga, will proceed by first available transportation to Iloilo, Panay, reporting upon arrival to the commanding general, Dept. of the Visayas, for duty at his headquarters. (June 23, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as Intelligence Officer, this department. (June 13, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, 1st Cav., topographical inspector, San Mateo, Rizal, in addition to present duties, will report for assignment to duty as intelligence officer, Dept. of Luzon. (June 10, 1908.)

Major Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., having been returned to duty from sick in the division hospital, Manila, will proceed by first available transportation to join his station. (June 6, Phil. D.)

#### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., having arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., and completed duties assigned him, will return to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, via Omaha, Neb., reporting at these headquarters en route. (July 21, D. Mo.)

The target season for Troops L, 2d Cav., is extended to include Aug. 31, 1908. (July 20, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Oliver P. M. Hazzard, 2d Cav., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of the Army retiring board, as a witness in the case of 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 7th Inf., and when excused from further duty before the board will return to his proper station. (July 29, W.D.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Taylor, 4th Cav., Fort Snelling, Minn., will assume command of the 4th Cavalry detachment (Troops E, F and H), and the Medical and Hospital Corps detachment accompanying, while en route to the camp of instruction near Fort D. A. Russell. (July 22, D.D.)

The target practice season for the 2d Squadron, 4th Cav., at Fort Snelling, Minn., is extended to include so much of the month of September, 1908, as will be necessary to complete the sharpshooter's course, the expert rifleman's test and the collective firing after the return of the troops from the maneuver camp at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., owing to high water on the range preventing the use of the same for those courses prior to their departure for the maneuver camp on the 28th instant. (July 21, D.D.)

#### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

First Lieut. George Grunert, 5th Cav., Pinar del Rio, will stand relieved from duty with this Army on Aug. 7, 1908, and will proceed on the transport from Havana, Cuba, on that date and comply with Par. 14, S.O. 123, W.D., May 25, 1908. (July 18, A.C.P.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Rawson Warren, 5th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (July 20, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer, 5th Cav., Fort Du Chesne, Utah. (July 16, D. Colo.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., now at Camp Gregg, Pangasaan, will report to the C.O. division hospital, Manila, for observation and treatment. (June 20, Phil. D.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Major Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., will proceed to the camp of instruction at

**Q.M. Sergt. William B. Atterbury, Troop H, 11th Cav.,** recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, is transferred as private to the general service, Infantry, and will be assigned by the C.O. to the permanent party of a recruit company at the depot. (July 29, W.D.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Capt. John M. Morgan, Q.M., 12th Cav., will assume charge of the construction work at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., relieving 2d Lieut. George B. Hunter, 12th Cav. (July 18, D.G.)

First Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav., upon conclusion of instruction period at Camp William H. Taft, Chickamauga, proceed to camp of rifle practice Tennessee National Guard, Chattanooga, Ga., for duty assisting in instruction of Tennessee rifle team. He will be relieved from this duty at such time as will enable him to comply with the provisions of Par. 11, S.O. 172, July 24, 1908, W.D. (July 29, W.D.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

The target season 3d Squadron, 13th Cav., is extended to include Aug. 15, 1908. (July 20, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Leonard L. Desirick, 13th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Niagara, and will proceed to Camp Perry, in connection with the duties as Q.M. of the national match. Lieutenant Desirick will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the C.O. as a competitor in Army Rifle Competition, and upon completion of this duty will return to Camp Perry to complete his duties as Q.M. of the match. (July 28, W.D.)

Headquarters and Troops F and H, 2d Squadron, 13th Cav., will, upon completion of small arms target practice at Fort Niagara, proceed to their proper station, Fort Myer, Va. (July 28, D.E.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., A.D.C., inspector of small arms practice, will proceed to Fort Niagara, Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in the order named, on duty in connection with the improvement of rifle ranges at these posts. (July 24, D.E.)

Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., are detailed as members of the G.C.M. convened at Placentia, Cuba. (July 21, A.C.P.)

#### ARTILLERY.

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. LOTUS NILES.

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Brooke Payne, 3d Field Art., upon conclusion of encampment at Chickamauga Park, Ga., of the troops of his regiment. (July 27, W.D.)

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. Laurin L. Lawson, 4th Field Art., is relieved from duty under the engineer officer in charge of defensive works in the Philippine Islands, on date of sailing of transport Seward, about June 19, when he will return to his proper station, Post of Jolo, Jolo. (June 13, Phil. D.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for four months, on account of exceptional circumstances, is granted Capt. George R. Greene, 5th Field Art., with permission to visit the U.S. (June 12, Phil. D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

So much of Par. 1, G.O. 74, c.s., these headquarters, as directs the entire 6th Field Artillery to proceed (direct) to the camp at Fort Riley, marching on Aug. 9, is modified so as to direct the 6th Field Art. (less Battery D) to proceed and for Battery D to proceed to the camp at Fort Riley, over a route 250 miles in extent. (July 25, D. Mo.)

Upon completion of the maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kas., the following organizations will return to their proper stations: Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 6th Field Art. (less Batteries A and D), by marching to Fort Riley, over a route 250 miles in extent, selected by the commanding general, Fort Riley, with approval of the department commander. Co. A, Signal Corps by rail to Fort Leavenworth. The major, battalion staff, and Battery D, 5th Field Art., after completion of target practice, by marching to Fort Leavenworth, over a route 250 miles in extent, selected by the battalion commander with approval of the department commander. One battalion, 13th Inf. (to be selected by the regimental commander), by rail to Fort Leavenworth. (July 25, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. James P. Marley, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 1st Field Art., with rank from July 20, 1908, is assigned to the 6th Field Art.; will report by telegraph to regimental commander for assignment to a battery and station, and upon completion of duties at Leon Springs, will join station assigned. (July 28, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY.

##### BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., will accompany the 128th Co., C.A.C., from Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Monroe, Va., to supervise the Service practice of this company, ordered by G.O. No. 77, c.s., these headquarters, and upon completion of the practice he will return with the company to home station. (July 22, D.E.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 5, is granted Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., C.A.C. (July 21, D.E.)

Leave for one month on certificate of disability is granted Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C. (July 23, D.E.)

Leave for three months on certificate of disability is granted Capt. Alfred M. Mason, C.A.C. (July 23, W.D.)

The leave granted Chaplain Walter Marvin, C.A.C., is extended one month. (July 23, D.E.)

Leave for three months on certificate of disability is granted Capt. Joseph Matson, C.A.C. (July 23, W.D.)

Leave for the month is granted Capt. Lewis S. Ryan, C.A.C., upon the close of present course at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (July 23, W.D.)

Leave to take effect upon the close of the regular course at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and including Aug. 28, is granted Capt. Ralph M. Mitchell, C.A.C. (July 23, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, C.A.C., Fort Fremont, S.C., is granted leave for three months, about Aug. 1. (July 16, D.G.)

Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.C., Fort Screven, Ga., is granted leave for one month about July 28. (July 16, D.G.)

Capt. Jesse R. Harris, M.C., 1st Lieut. Howard S. Miller and 2d Lieut. Robert E. Vose, C.A.C., are detailed members of the G.C.M. at Fort Worden, Wash. (July 15, D. Mo.)

Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, C.A.C., is transferred from the 45th Co. to the 112th Co., C.A.C., and will join the latter company. (July 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month granted Capt. Henry H. Whitney, C.A.C. (July 29, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. Alston Hamilton, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (July 24, W.D.)

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

James A. Thomas promoted from first lieutenant to captain, rank July 13, 1908, assigned to 121st Company.

John S. Williams promoted from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, rank July 13, 1908, assigned to 65th Company. Captain Thomas will join the company to which assigned. (July 24, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Riley E. Scott, C.A.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., July 4, is extended one month and fifteen days, or until such time prior to the expiration of that period as his resignation is accepted. (July 16, D.G.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward Canfield, Jr., C.A.C. (July 16, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson and 2d Lieut. Dean Hall, C.A.C., are detailed members of the G.C.M., appointed to meet at Fort Casey, Wash., by Par. 3, S.O. 19, c.s., these headquarters. (July 14, D. Col.)

First Lieut. Graham Parker, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison. He is assigned to the 92d Co., C.A.C., and will proceed to join that company. (July 28, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Riley E. Scott, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 23, 1908. (July 23, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Basil G. Moon, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va. (July 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lawrence O. Crawford, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to 41st Co., and placed on unassigned list; will report to the C.O., Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay, for duty on his staff. (July 28, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class Millard J. Stone, C.A.C., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Du Pont, Del., for temporary duty in the Artillery District of the Delaware during the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district, Aug. 1 to Aug. 8, 1908. (July 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore. (July 24, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Lawrence J. Ryan (appointed July 25, 1908, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will be sent to New York city, reporting to the purchasing commissary, Army Building, for duty in his office. (July 24, W.D.)

So much of G.O. No. 77, these headquarters, June 1, 1908, as directs the 42d Co., C.A.C., to proceed from Fort Mott to Fort Monroe, for service practice during the period Aug. 9-23, 1908, is amended so as to direct this company to proceed to Fort Monroe for service practice to be held Aug. 15-29, 1908. (July 29, D.E.)

Sergt. Major John M. Tibbets, J.G., C.A.C. (appointed July 25, from sergeant, 100th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Terry, N.Y., will report to the C.O. of that post, to relieve Sergt. Major Paul Kingston, J.G., C.A.C. (July 28, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNNEGLE.

Leave for four months about Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Roland W. Boughton, 1st Inf. (July 23, W.D.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month and nine days is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 2d Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., upon return of command from maneuver camp at American Lake, Wash. (July 22, D.D.)

Leave for two months on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Frank R. Lang, 2d Inf., July 31. (July 29, W.D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Sergt. Waldemar H. Wolff, Co. H, 3d Inf., is detailed on extra duty as overseer in the Q.M. Dept. and will report to camp quartermaster at American Lake, Wash., for duty. (July 15, D. Col.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf., about July 28, to terminate upon date of departure from U.S. of transport scheduled to sail from Newport News, Va., to Havana, Cuba, Sept. 15. (July 17, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Arthur C. Tipton, 5th Inf., Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara, will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, Aug. 7, and comply with the provisions of Par. 2, S.O. 157, W.D., July 6. (July 16, A.C.P.)

##### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Lieut. Charles F. Leonard, 7th Inf., is detailed as range officer at the national match, and will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report Aug. 12, for duty, upon the completion of which he will return to his proper station. (July 24, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Sturtevant, 9th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the G.C.M. convened at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, per Par. 1, S.O. No. 120, c.s., these headquarters, and detailed as judge advocate of the same court, vice Capt. Charles E. Hay, Jr., A.J.A., relieved. (July 17, D.T.)

##### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 154, July 1, 1908, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. Maynard A. Wells, 10th Inf., to proceed from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report Aug. 12, to the executive officer of the national match is amended to direct Lieutenant Wells to remain on duty at Fort Sheridan until the completion of the Army competitions at that post, after which he will proceed to Camp Perry for duty. (July 24, W.D.)

##### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. 146, June 22, W.D., as relieves Major Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf., from duty at Army War College at close of encampment at American Lake, Wash., is amended to relieve him from duty at the college, upon expiration of leave granted him in orders of this date. (July 24, W.D.)

Leave to and including Oct. 31, is granted Major Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf., upon completion of duties in connection with camp of instruction to be held at American Lake, Wash. (July 24, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow, 11th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 21, A.C.P.)

##### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Major Daniel B. Devore, 11th Inf., from duty at Army War College at close of encampment at American Lake, Wash., is relieved from duty at the college, upon completion of duties in connection with camp of instruction to be held at American Lake, Wash. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 12th Inf., will report to Col. Henry O. Heistand, A.G., president of an Army retiring school at Governors Island, N.Y., at such time as may be designated for examination by the board, and upon completion of his examination will return to his proper station. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., is relieved from further operation of Par. 16, S.O. 161, July 10, 1908, W.D., and will join his regiment. (July 27, W.D.)

Capt. Alvan C. Head, 12th Inf., detailed as member of examining board at Fort Jay, appointed to meet in Par. 8, S.O. 27, Nov. 27, 1907, W.D., vice Capt. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., relieved. (July 29, W.D.)

Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf., is relieved from further operation of Par. 16, S.O. 161, July 10, 1908, W.D., and will join his regiment. (July 27, W.D.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Major Beaumont B. Buck, 13th Inf., at Fort Crook, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (July 15, D. Mo.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf. (July 28, W.D.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for twenty days, on account of exceptional circumstances, is granted Capt. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf., about Aug. 18, with permission to visit Manila. (May 15, D.V.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Rinaldo R. Wood. (July 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., having been returned to duty from sick in the division hospital, Manila, will return to his station. (June 23, Phil. D.)

##### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for three months Aug. 1, is granted Major Harry A. Leonhauser, 16th Inf. (July 28, W.D.)

Leave for one month granted Capt. Mark Wheeler, 16th Inf., upon conclusion of encampment at Fort Riley. (July 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. Milosh R. Hilgard, 16th Inf., Camp John Hay, Benguet, will proceed to Manila on June 25, on duty in connection with construction work at that post. (June 20, Phil. D.)

##### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. William R. Kendrick, 17th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty with the battalion of his regiment there. (July 27, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter S. Dryden, 17th Inf., is extended to and including Aug. 1. (July 24, W.D.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

To comply with Par. 24, S.O. No. 102, W.D., April 30, Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., is relieved from duty in the

Military Information Division, these headquarters, on date of sailing of transport Sheridan, about June 14. Captain Hunt is detailed to take charge of the casuals en route. Upon properly disposing of the casuals after arrival in San Francisco, Captain Hunt will stand relieved from further duty under this order. (June 10, Phil. D.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for two months, upon completion of his duties at the Pacific Rifle and Pistol Competitions, Presidio of Monterey, Cal., is granted 1st Lieut. Austin M. Farde, 20th Inf. (July 9, D. Cal.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

To enable him to comply with the provisions of Par. 1, S.O. No. 159, W.D., 1908, Lieut. Col. Edward F. Glenn, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, to date not later than July 30. (July 24, D.E.)

First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., is announced as assigned to Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., at Zamboanga. (June 2, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Walter Kruger, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty under the direction of the chief engineer officer of the division, and will proceed to Manila, reporting to officer in charge, Military Information Division, these headquarters, for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (June 15, Phil. D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM PAULDING.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Severson, 24th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's Military Academy, Delefield, Wis., to take effect Sept. 18, 1908, vice Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., who is relieved that date, and will then proceed to join his regiment. Lieutenant Severson will report on Sept. 1, to the president of the Academy for duty. (July 23, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas T. Frizzell, 24th Inf., in addition to other duties will assume charge, under instructions of Q.M.G. of the Army, of construction work at Madison Barracks, relieving 24th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Columbus Barracks. (July 29, W.D.)

Capt. Ernest B. Gose, 24th Inf., relieved treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; rejoin proper station. (July 29, W.D.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Dana W. Kilburn, 26th Inf., with permission to visit the U.S. and to leave the division July 15. (June 18, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, account of exceptional circumstances, is granted Capt. Brian H. Wells, 29th Inf., with permission to visit the U.S. and to leave the division about June 15. (June 9, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Will H. Point, 29th Inf., with permission to visit the U.S. and to leave about June 15. (June 8, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Samuel M. Parker, 29th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to take effect July 29, 1908, W.D., vice Lt. Col. John C. Macnab, 29th Inf., is detailed as componitor in the Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions, at Fort Sheridan, to report on Aug. 4, for duty indicated; upon completion, return to proper station. (July 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 27th Inf., Camaguey, Province of Camaguey, will proceed on the transport scheduled to sail from Havana, Cuba, Aug. 7, and comply with the provisions of Par. 2, S.O. No. 157, W.D., July 6. (July 16, D.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Charles S. Donavin, 27th Inf., Havana, will stand relieved from duty in Cuba, on Aug. 7, 1908, and will proceed on the transport from that port on that date and comply with Par. 24, S.O. 102, W.D., April 30, 1908. (July 18, W.D.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 27th Inf., is detailed as competitor in the Army Rifle and Pistol Competitions, at Fort Sheridan, to report on Aug. 4, for duty indicated; upon completion, return to proper station. (July 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph W. Beacham, Jr., 27th Inf

is retired from active service, after more than thirty-seven years' service. (July 28, W.D.)

Major Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 16th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service under the provisions of Sec. 1243, Rev. Stats., to take effect Oct. 31, 1908, after more than thirty-two years' service. (July 28, W.D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 174, July 28, 1908, W.D., is amended to read: Major Harry A. Leonhaeuser, 16th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, Rev. Stats., to take effect Oct. 31, 1908, after more than thirty-two years' service. (July 29, W.D.)

Capt. William M. Parker, 24th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, to take effect Oct. 19, 1908, the retirement of Captain Parker from active service on that date, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, Rev. Stats., is announced. He will stand relieved from duty at his present station on the date specified and will proceed to his home. Leave to and including Oct. 19, 1908, is granted Capt. William M. Parker, 24th Inf. (July 24, W.D.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. Frederick Koenig, Co. B, 10th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 23, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Max Werner, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 29, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Connor, 18th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (July 29, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergts. Philip Roberts, 10th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal; Charles Schultz, 23d Inf., Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, and 1st Sergt. Aleck Bennett, Troop F, 9th Cav., Camp McGrath, Batangas, will be sent by the first available transport to San Francisco, reporting to commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty pending action on their applications for retirement. (June 9, Phil. D.)

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Lieut. Col. James B. Jackson, recently promoted from major, 11th Inf., with rank from July 18, 1908, is assigned to the 26th Infantry. He will report to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty pending sailing of transport upon which he may secure accommodations, when he will join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (July 22, W.D.)

#### GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Du Pont, Del., July 28. Detail: Major Charles A. Bennett, Capt. John C. Goodfellow, Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, Capt. Lewis S. Ryan, 1st Lieuts. James M. Fulton, Joseph R. Davis; 2d Lieuts. Henry W. T. Elgin, all Coast Artillery Corps, and Edward A. Stockton, Jr., C.A.C., judge advocate. (July 24, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Hancock, N.J. Detail: Lieut. Col. Clarence Deems, Capt. Philip R. Ward, Capt. William W. Hamilton, all Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. William M. Roberts, Medical Corps; Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., 1st Lieut. Charles L. Williams, all Coast Artillery Corps, and 1st Lieut. William S. Dowd, C.A.C., judge advocate. (July 24, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Andrews, Mass. Detail: Capt. Harry T. Matthews, Capt. Henry C. Merriam, 1st Lieut. George A. Taylor, 1st Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, 1st Lieut. William P. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Junnius Pierce, all C.A.C.; and Capt. Francis H. Lomax, C.A.C., judge advocate. (July 25, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Warren, Mass., July 29. Detail: Major Oscar I. Straub, Capt. William Forse, Capt. Adna G. Clarke, 1st Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, 1st Lieut. Richard H. Somers, 1st Lieut. Perry M. Gallup, 2d Lieut. James W. Lyon, all C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Allen Kimberley, C.A.C., judge advocate. (July 25, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Downes, Leyte, June 3. Detail: Capt. Henry S. Wagner, 14th Inf.; Capt. James Hanson, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clarence K. La Motte, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Regan, Jr., 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Hopwood, asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin C. McNeil, 14th Inf., judge advocate. (May 29, D.V.)

Capt. George McD. Weeks, Q.M., 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, battalion adjutant, 14th Inf., are detailed as members of G.C.M. at Camp Bumpus, Leyte. (May 18, D.V.)

Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the G.C.M. at Camp Downes, Leyte, relieving Capt. Walter Cox, asst. surg. (May 14, D.V.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn. Detail: Major Thomas W. Griffith, Capt. James A. Lynch, Capt. George de G. Catlin, all 28th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Henry C. Pratt, 4th Cav., George T. Everett, Stanley L. James, Chester A. Shephard, Arthur J. Hanlon, all 28th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf., judge advocate. (July 27, D.D.)

Capt. George E. Mitchell, 13th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Agard H. Bailey, 13th Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G.C.M., at Fort Leavenworth, per Par. 1, S.O. No. 132, c.s., these headquarters. (July 22, D. Mo.)

#### COURT OF INQUIRY.

At the request of Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th Inf., a court of inquiry is appointed to meet at such place in Cuba as may be designated by the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, at 10 o'clock a.m., Aug. 25, 1908, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report its opinion upon the question as to whether or not injustice was done Major Fremont, and his efficiency as a post commander affected, by words contained in an indorsement from headquarters, Army of Cuban Pacification, June 11, 1908, as follows:

All things considered, the commanding general is of the opinion that the best interests of discipline and administration of the 5th Infantry, and the post of Sagua La Grande and justice to the two officers concerned, will best be subserved by relieving Major Fremont from duty at Sagua La Grande and ordering him to Cardenes where he will be under the supervision and control of his colonel, and orders to this effect have issued. Detail: Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Col. Francis H. Hardie, 15th Cav.; Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav.; Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., recorder.

#### MANEUVER CAMPS.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., department commander, accompanied by his two aides, 1st Lieut. Irvin L. Huneker, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp Ernest Crawford, via Dale Creek, Wyo., to assume command of that camp. Upon completion of this duty Brigadier General Morton, Lieutenants Huneker and Miller will return to their station, Omaha, Neb. (July 20, D. Mo.)

The following officers will proceed at proper time to Camp Emmet Crawford, via Dale Creek, Wyo., reporting in person to Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., on July 29, for duty: Lieut. Cols. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps; William P. Evans, General Staff; Aaron H. Appel, Medical Corps; Majors Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.; Jacob G. Galbraith, I.G.; Capt. Cecil Stewart, C.S.; William F. Clark, paymr. Upon completion of duties at camp, the officers named will return to proper stations. (July 20, D. Mo.)

The following officers will proceed to Camp David S. Stanley, American Lake, Wash., for duty in connection with the maneuvers to be held at that place and upon completion thereof will return to their proper stations: Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A.; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aide; Major William P. Burnham, General Staff; Major Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C.; Major John E. Baxter, Q.M.D.; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, C.S.G., Sub. Dept.; Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, Sub. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C.; Capt. Henry B. Dixon, Pay Dept. (July 14, D. Col.)

The following officers are detailed for duty in the Artillery District of the Potomac during joint Army and militia coast defense exercises July 26 to Aug. 9, to act as instructors of supports, and will at proper time report in person to district commander for instructions: First Lieuts. Thomas T. Duke, 23d Inf., William E. W. MacKinlay, 11th Cav., Emory J. Pike, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Edwin Gunner, 24th Inf., Loren G. Grieves, 24th Inf., Torrey B. Maghee, 24th Inf., Clark P. Chandler, 15th Cav. (July 22, D.E.)

#### NATIONAL MATCH.

The following officers are detailed as range officers at the national match for 1908, and will proceed at the proper time to Camp Perry, Ohio, and report Aug. 12, for duty: Capt. Fred R. Brown, 9th Inf.; Capt. Reuben Smith, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. John L. Bond, 19th Inf.; Walter C. Sweeney, 24th Inf.; Frank L. Case, 12th Cav.; Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav.; Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav.; Julian L. Dodge, 19th Inf.; Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf.; Douglas H. Jacobs, 12th Cav.; Leo A. Dewey, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Mitchell, 24th Inf.; Robert T. Phinney, 12th Inf.; James G. Taylor, 7th Inf.; Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav.; Alvin G. Gutensohn, 19th Inf.; Harry S. Gillespie, 7th Inf.; Charles H. Bonestell, 12th Inf.; Edwin V. Summer, Jr., 2d Cav. (July 24, W.D.)

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

The following changes in the stations and duties of recruiting officers are ordered: So much of Par. 4, S.O. No. 105, May 4, 1908, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Frank E. Sidman, 2d Cav., to proceed to Albuquerque, N.M., for recruiting duty is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Sidman to proceed to Jersey City, N.J., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving 1st Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, U.S.A., retired. Lieutenant Sidman will report by letter to Major William L. Kenly, 5th Field Art., recruiting officer, New York city, for duty under his supervision. Lieutenant Kenney upon being relieved will proceed to No. 2133 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving Capt. Herbert S. Whipple, U.S.A., retired. Captain Whipple upon being thus relieved will proceed to his home. So much of Par. 8, S.O. No. 105, May 4, 1908, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Frank W. Ball, 25th Inf., is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Ball to discontinue the recruiting district of Albuquerque, N.M., as soon as practicable under the terms of the contracts for leases or rentals, and to direct him to proceed to join his regiment in the Philippine Islands. Upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., en route to join his regiment Lieutenant Ball will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty pending the departure of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations. (July 23, W.D.)

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following officers, now in Manila, will proceed to Restina Point, Cavite, and carry out the instructions of the chief engineer of the division in connection with topographical survey work: Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf.; George E. Price, 10th Cav.; James Blyth, 25th Inf.; Charles B. Elliot, 30th Inf.; Robert Morrison, Jr., 30th Inf.; Wiley E. Dawson, 29th Inf., and Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav. (June 20, Phil. D.)

Major Frank McIntyre, Infantry, is relieved from detail in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department. He will remain on duty in that bureaus until further orders. (July 24, W.D.)

Capt. Marion M. Weeks, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William H. Menges, C.A.C., are relieved from further treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join their proper stations. (July 28, W.D.)

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

RUFORD—Left Nagasaki July 22 bound home.

CROOK—Sailed from Seattle July 27 for San Francisco.

DIX—Left Nagasaki July 29 for Honolulu.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News.

LOGAN—At San Francisco.

MICELLIAN—Left New York for Newport News July 17.

MEADE—At Newport News.

SHIRERIDAN—At San Francisco. Sails Aug. 5 for Manila.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—At Newport News.

THOMAS—Left Guana for Manila July 29.

WARREN—At Manila.

SEWARD—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

#### CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Lieut. Paul Hurst, temporary, relieving Capt. H. W. Stamford, sick, At Seattle, Wash.

LISCOMB—Lieut. W. M. Goodale, In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Portland, Me. Address Army building, New York.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse, Bremerton, Washington. The Zafiro is to be turned over to the Q.D.

#### TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The following schedule of the sailing of transports between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba, to Dec. 22, 1908, is published:

Leave Newport News—Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Sept. 1, Sept. 15, Oct. 1, Oct. 15, Oct. 31, Nov. 16, Dec. 1, Dec. 15.

Leave Havana—Aug. 7, Aug. 22, Sept. 7, Sept. 22, Oct. 7, Oct. 22, Nov. 7, Nov. 23, Dec. 7, Dec. 22.

#### LEON SPRINGS.

Maneuver Camp, Leon Springs, Texas, July 25, 1908.

This is the closing day of camp, and soon the strenuous life of this, our first maneuver period under the new Militia law will be but a memory. The New Mexico militia has made a good showing and is receiving the commendations of the officers of the Regular Army. The Silver City, Las Cruces and other companies show careful instruction and their members entered into the routine duties of the camp like veterans.

Owing to the heavy rains on Monday afternoon, the extended order drill to be participated in by the Louisiana, Arkansas and New Mexico National Guards, and scheduled for the afternoon was postponed until July 21. The regular stunt of formation for attack and defense by companies and battalions was carried out during the morning. Their problem was practically completed in the morning and in the afternoon the extended order drill was carried out. The militiamen are all well pleased with the camp and their daily duties, few have been sick, and as a whole the maneuvers are taken more like an outing than actual work.

The Southwestern rifle and pistol competition opened on July 23, and over one hundred enlisted men and fifteen officers are taking part. The competitors will continue until Aug. 1.

The maneuvers of July 23 consisted of a battle participated in by all the troops, and lasted for two hours. Throughout the battle the troops on both sides advanced and deployed in splendid manner, and covered the field quickly, gaining excellent points of vantage. Though the militiamen were outgeneraled by the trained soldiers they displayed much fortitude in action.

With reference to the sanitary conditions of the reserva-

tion and the care given the militia by the officers of the Army, Brigadier General Myles, Q.M.G. of the Louisiana National Guard, said: "To Gen. A. L. Myer, Col. R. R. Stevens and Major H. H. Raymond, with their staffs of able assistants, is due much praise. We have received everything possible for the benefit of our men. Though there is a scarcity of water for bathing purposes, we have plenty of good water for drinking and cooking. If it were possible for more water to be had on this range in the time allotted to General Myer and Colonel Stevens we would have it."

The Louisiana troops have been the recipients of many compliments from the Regulars, and indeed they are said to have made the best showing of all state troops at this encampment.

#### CAMP AT GETTYSBURG.

On July 19 it is estimated that the attendance of sightseers to witness the joint maneuvers of the Pennsylvania National Guard with Regulars at Camp Gen. Alexander Hays, Gettysburg, was fully 12,000, the people coming by rail, by team and on foot. From the viewpoint that the people should know how the State's money is being expended for the National Guard, everything was thrown open and camp life explained in detail.

Tuesday, the 21st, Governor Stuart reviewed the troops, and it was the first time in thirty years that he had ridden a horse. The Governor states that he enjoyed every minute he spent in camp.

There were many unusual items of interest during this encampment, other than the routine work of army maneuver. Governor Stuart, referring to the scenes of the night when three members of the 2d Brigade were killed by lightning, and nearly fifty hurt, had the following to say in enthusiastic praise of his citizen soldiers: "I was particularly impressed with their brave and soldierly bearing during the terrible experience of Thursday night. Their whole thought seemed to be for their dead and injured comrades. I watched officers and men going about, regardless of any danger to themselves and apparently bent only on preserving order and assisting those who were injured or in danger. Throughout the whole trying experience they acquitted themselves like the brave soldiers they are. In fact, the same can be said of them throughout the entire camp, where the heat and the dust might have daunted men of less mettle. I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania."

On Saturday, July 25, this encampment came to an end, and the troops returned quietly to their homes, the breaking away with a total absence of congestion at the entraining points showing a marked improvement over the customs of previous years. All this year's work showed decided advancement toward the ideal of Regular service.

#### ATLANTIC RIFLE AND PISTOL COMPETITIONS.

In the four-day rifle competition which closed at Fort Niagara, N.Y., on July 25, and was under direction of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, the highest score for enlisted men was made by Sergt. C. H. Hodges, Co. L, 17th U.S. Inf., his score being 737. First Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav., led the officers, attaining 723 points. The following are the scores of the prize winners:

#### Enlisted Men.

	Score.	Medal.
1. Sergt. C. H. Hodges, Co. L, 17th Inf.	737	Gold
2. Art. P. P. Hernandez, Co. E, P.R.R. Inf.	711	Silver
3. Q.M. Sergt. A. Warnecke, 18th Cav.	695	"
4. Corp. H. J. Loane, 93rd Co., C.A.C.	673	"
5. Sergt. E. Medinnus, Co. B, 12th Inf.	660	Bronze
6. Sergt. L. C. Winters, Co. A, 12th Cav.	655	"
7. Corp. William Watson, Co. C, 5th Inf.	647	"
8. Sergt. J. J. Daerda, Co. F, 15th Cav.	645	"
9. Sergt. Joseph Cullinan, Co. H, 12th Inf.	642	"
10. 1st Sergt. G. Hallcreutz, Co. D, 11th Cav.	638	"
11. Corp. S. Wilson, Co. A, 12th Inf.	633	"
12. Pvt. E. E. Greenlaw, Co. E, 12th Cav.	630	"

#### Distinguished Marksmen.

	Score.	Medal.
1. 1st Lieut. B. N. Rittenhouse, 11th Cav.	.723	Silver
2. 1st Lieut. J. L. Schley, Corps of Engrs.	.702	"
3. 1st Lieut. J. A. Degen, 12th Cav.	.698	"
4. 2d Lieut. I. M. Madison, 12th Inf.	.691	"
5. 2d Lieut. R. F. Migalski, 12th Cav.	.659	Bronze
6. 1st Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav.	.649	"
7. 1st Lieut. L. L. Deitrich, 18th Cav.	.635	"

#### Distinguished Marksmen.

	Score.	Medal.
1. 1st Sergt. S. Miller, Co. G, 12th Inf.	.719	"
2. 1st Lieut. A. G. Fisher, 13th Cav.	.701	"
3. Post Comsy. Sergt. F. J. Webster.	.675	"
4. Capt. W. B. McCaskay, 12th Inf.	.659	"
5. Capt. M. K. Taubbee, P.R.R. Inf.	.653	"
6. Pvt. T. Hyatt, Co. G, 12th Inf.	.633	"

There were eighty-three competitors participating.

The pistol competition closed on July 28, with the following results:

#### Enlisted Men.

	Score.	Medal.


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The Independent, or Hearst, Party met in convention at Chicago, July 28, and chose Thomas L. Hisgen, of Massachusetts, as its candidate for President of the United States, and John Temple Graves, of Georgia, for Vice-President. One of the declarations of the platform is as follows: "The Independence Party declares for peace and against aggression, and will promote the movement for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. We believe, however, that a small Navy is poor economy, and that a strong Navy is the best protection in time of war and the best preventative of war. We therefore favor the speedy building of Navy sufficiently strong to protect at the same time both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States." There was also a declaration in favor of inland waterways. Three parties have thus far declared in more or less decided terms in their convention platforms in favor of a Navy. The only exception is the Prohibition Party, which is in favor of water and apparently not in favor of ships. The Independent Party candidate for President is a business man and the rival of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Graves is a journalist. For President, the Prohibitionists nominated Eugene W. Chapin, of Chicago, whom the Illinois Prohibitionists had already nominated for Governor; for Vice-President, Professor A. S. Watkins, of Ada, Ohio, who had been nominated for Governor by the Ohio Prohibitionists.

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Mr. Chapin is a lawyer by profession and a temperance orator by occupation.

The experience obtained by the officers of the Navy charged with supplying the fleet during the present cruise around the world must be invaluable, and even though those who are immediately benefited by it pass away, the experience will remain as a precedent for and a stimulus to those who follow them. The Glacier, loaded with supplies, will meet the fleet at Manila, and the Celtic will join it in the Mediterranean.

This week, Saturday, Aug. 1, eighty-two Cuban municipalities will hold elections under an electoral system prepared by the American provisional government. The Australian ballot law, with modifications, has been adopted: election officials have been appointed and carefully instructed in their duties; the registration lists have been completed, and it is believed that fraud in registration has been prevented, and finally trustworthy watchers are to be at all of the polling places on election day to insure against dishonesty in the balloting.

Perhaps one of the most justifiable efforts at the centralization of which the Army makes complaint, is the attempt to control the use of the mileage fund by limiting its disbursement to orders from the War Department, instead of allowing each department commander to have a finger in the pie as now, which permits some to get more than others, and at times creates embarrassment in providing for the compulsory movement of troops.

There are various questions connected with the system of allotments of pay, on death, provided for by the legislation of the last Congress. The departments are calling for the designation of those who are to have the benefit of the allotments. Beneficiary laws are to be liberally construed, but there are some Chinese puzzles in the new law, which will practically require further legislation to make the matter clear.

The executive council of Iowa has issued a certificate of nomination for Congressman J. A. T. Hull. This makes him the Republican nominee and is the last official step in his nomination. His name will now appear in the regular Republican column of the official ballot in the fall election.

The question of providing for the extradition of deserters from the Army and Navy by treaty with England is being considered, so as to prevent the flight across our northern boundary of unwilling wearers of the uniform.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1908.

**THE QUESTION OF NAVY BOILERS.**

We have received a number of communications, both written and oral, called out by the editorial in THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 25 on "Objections to Navy Boilers," and with only one exception they indorse unqualifiedly our suggestion that a board be appointed to consider the question of boilers, the most important matter now before the Navy. The exception to what we may in all modesty call "this chorus of approval," is found in a letter from one who expresses the fear that Mr. See has an axe to grind and that we are grinding it for him.

In all Mr. See's criticisms of boiler weaknesses which have appeared in THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, he has never put forth any claim for a change to a particular kind of boiler and has always kept in mind the broad purpose of his criticism; namely, to call attention to defects in the hope of arousing the official conscience. However, if Mr. See's letters to THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL had displayed a partiality for a certain type of boiler, we should not have permitted that leaning to affect our judgment as to the correctness of his objections. The criticisms made would stand or fall, irrespectively of Mr. See's personal interest one way or the other, and that is the spirit in which his objections should be and must be met. A man who has a deep personal interest in navy boilers may be fairly suspected of knowing something about them, and to that extent a personal interest may prove a valuable investigational stimulus. If anybody can bring forward a solution of this boiler problem, or even a suggestion looking to its solution, we shall welcome it, and THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be ready to "grind" any ax that will remove the obstructions in the pathway of boiler progress and clear the way to the adoption of a boiler that will not daily threaten the lives of officers and men and place the Service under the shadow of an impending disaster, or to suggest some modification of the present boilers. It is not our purpose to assume the role of alarmist. We do not wish to carry fear into any household, but we feel it our duty, in view of the recent fatal accidents in the fire rooms of our warships, to cry out against what appears to be a condition of official apathy, pregnant with painful heart-breaking consequences, especially in the event of war.

The character of the endorsements which the editorial in our last issue has received may be judged from this letter, the name of the writer of which we are not privileged to disclose, but we may say of him, that none ranks higher than he as a civilian boiler expert. He says: "I have read your favor of the 23d instant in relation to naval boilers of the United States with reference to Mr. See's articles. . . . I will say I believe your remarks are very nearly right. If I were to write anything it would be in very much the same direction as you have so ably marked out."

To this expert we had submitted in advance a proof of the forthcoming editorial. His opinion would command the highest respect in the engineering world if we were permitted to reveal his name. It is peculiarly gratifying to us that our editorial analysis of the boiler situation, necessarily imperfect because of our non-technical limitations, has met with approval from such high sources.

A study of the boilers of our warships shows we have a varied collection. Of the first-class battleships the Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Oregon and Wisconsin have Scotch boilers. The Delaware, North Dakota, have water tube boilers. The Georgia, Maine and the Virginia have Niclausse boilers. The Missouri has the Thornycroft. The other fifteen battleships have the Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers. The Texas, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Columbus, Minneapolis, Newark, Olympia and San Francisco have Scotch boilers. The Colorado and Pennsylvania have the Niclausse water tube boilers, and the other armored

cruisers Babcock & Wilcox boilers. The Albany and New Orleans have cylindrical boilers; the Baltimore, Boston, Columbia, Minneapolis, Newark, Olympia and San Francisco Scotch boilers; the Atlanta and Chicago Scotch and Babcock & Wilcox. Eleven protected cruisers have Babcock & Wilcox boilers.

These comparisons give a clear idea of our purpose of recommending immediate action to determine which is the best of these types or whether there is a better type not yet installed. The differences between the types are too marked to be passed over, and the boilers have been studied long enough in actual operation for our naval officers to be able to make comparisons between these varying boilers that will mean something.

When, as in the case of the Tennessee explosion, a board of investigation is compelled to report that it could "give no reason for the bursting of the tube" (ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, June 27, 1908), the officers and men of our crews are brought face to face with possibilities of peril to life and limb with which our highest officials confess themselves unable to grapple. This is a situation that borders on the intolerable. In this age of advanced engineering knowledge, we should expect more from a board of investigation than such a confession of helplessness, and immediate action should be taken to place our boiler system on such a basis that investigators will know the cause of whatever accidents may happen. To take no action now is to invite disaster. Not too soon can the best minds among our naval engineers be brought to bear on this vital subject, but we would suggest that among the members of this much needed board on boilers should be civilian engineers of high reputation. This is not purely a naval question. It is simply one of mechanics, and in the consideration of it can profitably be employed the wide experience and practical training of our best civilian engineers.

#### HAZING AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

President Roosevelt has approved the dismissal from the U.S. Military Academy of West Point of eight cadets who were found guilty of hazing under classmen. Both the report of the board which tried the cadets and that of the Superintendent of the Academy were approved by the President. In a letter to the "Evening Post" Col. H. L. Scott, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, says: "I take pleasure in informing you that the stand you have taken against hazing at the U.S. Military Academy has had a marked effect in strengthening the hands of the authorities here. In a matter so deeply rooted as this an editorial is often more convincing than regulation." Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of Congressional action on the subject of hazing at the national academies, the law is imperative and must be obeyed by Superintendent and officers, as well as by the cadets. The act of March 2, 1901, says "the Superintendent of the Military Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent the practice of hazing; and any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging or countenancing such practice shall be summarily expelled from the Academy and shall not thereafter be reappointed to the corps of cadets or be eligible for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army or Navy or Marine Corps, until two years after the graduation of the class of which he was a member. Admitting that the corps of Cadets is more competent than Congress to determine what the discipline of the Academy should be, the Constitution bestows that authority on Congress, and to its will all must submit. The necessity for yielding to the behest of legislative decrees which are not the product of wisdom or experience, or of a sympathetic understanding of military men or military necessities is common to all who wear a uniform, and, irksome as it is at first, there is no way except to accustom one's self to it, as the eels do to being skinned until they are said to enjoy it.

Secretary Luke E. Wright, accompanied by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and Capt. Fred W. Sladen, secretary of the General Staff, left Washington Thursday night, July 30, for Sea Girt, N. J., where the Secretary of War reviewed the First Brigade of the New Jersey National Guard on July 31 in company with Governor Fort. From Sea Girt Secretary Wright proceeded, by invitation of the President, to Oyster Bay, to discuss various matters of administration in the War Department. It is understood that the Secretary will talk over the case of the recently dismissed cadets at the Military Academy. There is no expectation that the eight cadets dismissed can be relieved from the unfortunate consequences of their conduct, but Secretary Wright has several times expressed great sympathy for them and said he would be glad to help them if he could. An effort will be made next winter to secure legislation from Congress that will restore the young men to the Academy. Another matter that will be taken up by the President and the Secretary is the reorganization of the Porto Rico regiment in compliance with the recent legislation of Congress.

The Secretary of War, Hon. Luke E. Wright, accompanied by Major Gen. J. F. Bell, chief of staff, and his aide, Capt. M. F. Davis, will visit Fort Leavenworth the latter part of August to be present at the beginning of the student year at the Army School of the Line. This will be the first visit of Secretary Wright to the school and the post, and it is expected to be an event of more than ordinary interest. The Secretary, in

order to acquaint himself with the various posts and the actual work of the Army, will make a further tour of inspection later. After the stay at Fort Leavenworth the party will go to Fort Riley to attend the opening of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery, and to witness the maneuvers which will at that time be in full headway. This will be an opportunity for the new Secretary to make acquaintance with the art of war and the handling of troops in the field that will be of lasting value to him in the administration of his department. Among Army officers it is a common saying that Secretary Wright's predecessor, although a most charming official, never came into very close touch with the Army or the great department over which for four years he presided, his interest being naturally in the Philippines, Cuba and Panama, rather than in the practical details of the military establishment. The new Secretary starts out in a way to indicate that he will insist on knowing thoroughly the department that has been intrusted to him.

An explanation of the directions sent to the Maine and the Alabama to remain at Manila until further orders appear this week. Changes were in contemplation among the ranking officers of the special service squadron composed of these vessels. Those changes were decided upon July 28, and the special squadron will leave port as soon as they are accomplished. Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, in command of the third squadron of the Pacific fleet on the Asiatic station, will be ordered home. Capt. Giles B. Harber, commanding the Maine, whose promotion to Rear Admiral is due next December, will be made an acting rear admiral and placed in command of the third squadron of the Pacific Fleet. Comdr. William B. Caperton, who has been in command of the Denver on the Asiatic station, will bring the Maine to the United States. Capt. T. D. W. Veeder will command the special squadron. As Admiral Hemphill was born June 18, 1847, he will have some nine months on the active list after he reaches home. It is explained, however, by the Department that his detachment from his present command is not due to any dissatisfaction with him. Capt. Harber retires over two years later, Sept. 24, 1911.

We would impress upon our subscribers, who as a class are subject to frequent changes of location, the importance of keeping us constantly advised of any change of address. Notification can be sent by postal card, and the address will be changed as often as may be desired, every week if necessary. It is well to send the notification sufficiently in advance to secure the uninterrupted receipt of the paper. If desired, a series of changes can be ordered so as to follow a subscriber changing stations along his route, ending finally at the station to which he is ordered. We receive an occasional complaint, two or three a year, out of many thousand subscribers, because we have not accepted the published official orders changing stations as authority for altering the addresses of the paper. We publish each week a statement that we cannot do this, as it is obviously impossible to determine whether a subscriber wishes to have his address changed unless he says so. A subscriber changing station may wish to have his paper continue to the old address, and until he gives directions to the contrary we must continue to send the paper as directed.

The Auditor of the Navy Department must be a gentleman with a keen sense of humor. In constraining a contract made by Capt. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., Lighthouse Inspector, the Auditor held that it was to be interpreted in such a way that, as Comptroller Tracewell shows, in overruling the Auditor's decision, "the Government could not only obtain lot 9 (anchor shackles) free of cost, but in addition the Contractor would be required to pay to the Government the sum of \$100.53 over and above the actual contract price" (\$379.47). This recalls the story told by the late Gen. O. M. Poe, C.E., U.S.A., of his having paid a modest bill presented by the owners of a steamboat on the Detroit River which turned in answer to General Poe's signals of distress, and with its fire engine put out a fire which was destroying a Government wharf. The Auditor held up the account because the General had not advertised for proposals. In one of his papers Mark Twain advised the Secretary of the Treasury to relieve the dullness of financial statements by interspersing a joke here and there in financial documents. Perhaps the Auditor for the Navy Department has received instructions to that effect.

Already, with the ascendancy of Democratic ideas in Turkey, there is talk not of making Turkey less of a military power, but more. In the New York Times of July 30 the Turkish Consul, General Mundji Bey, said: "We are now a free nation and we have a free government, and external interference will be no longer tolerated. We cannot realize all our liberal aspirations at once; it may take some years, but the rejuvenation of Turkey will surely follow. We will build a new navy for our protection from nearby enemies, and between two and three hundred of our young men will be sent to learn the methods of the great Western powers. At one time Turkey stood third on the list of naval powers, and she will stand there again." A spectacle like this, of a newly democratized country making a high place among the naval powers of the world one of its chief aims, is

enough to make any but the blind unreasoning fanatic give thoughtful attention to the necessity of a vigorous respect commanding navy to a country that wishes to stand well among the nations.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department making a change in the Asiatic Squadron of the Pacific Fleet. Rear Admiral Hemphill is succeeded by Capt. Giles B. Harber, commander of the battleship Maine, as commander of the squadron. In turn, Captain Harber will be succeeded as commander of the Maine by Comdr. William B. Caperton, now in command of the cruiser Denver. Changes in the personnel of some of the junior officers on the special service squadron already have been made. It is expected that the special service squadron, which constitutes the Atlantic Fleet in its trip around the world, will leave Manila Saturday, Aug. 1. Rear Admiral Hemphill will return immediately to the United States. He will not retire from active service, however, until June.

The War Department has awarded the contract for the supply of 1,125,000 yards of khaki for the new uniforms with which the Army is to be supplied. As we have before reported, it was decided that a large contract should be made with English manufacturers, but President Roosevelt ordered that the contract so made should be revoked and that the order should be placed with American manufacturers. Accordingly, two New York firms divide the order, which is one of the largest ever placed by the War Department. The new khaki is of six ounces weight, or from one to one and a half ounces lighter than the old khaki. Besides, the texture of the cloth is made more porous, to remove the objections which have been made against the old material.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., U.S.A., the adjutant at West Point, is now concluding the final arrangements for the examination of the young Filipinos who are ambitious to enter West Point. The questions to be used in the competitive examinations will be mailed to Manila. There a board of Army officers will submit the questions to the candidates for the 1908 cadetship, and when the examination is over will forward the answers of the applicants to Colonel Scott, superintendent of the Military Academy. Colonel Scott will in turn submit the papers to a board of West Point professors and instructors, and they will decide which of the contestants is entitled to the cadetship.

There is doubt whether the members of the Army Medical Reserve Corps will be satisfied with the rank of first lieutenant assigned to them. We do not think that the question of rank will be a controlling factor, as the service will be only temporary and contingent. The names of many of the medical men now at the head of their profession will be found on the list of young doctors who served as assistant surgeons in our Army and Navy during the Civil War. The experience gained at that time was of great value to them.

An officer stationed in Cuba, writing to a friend in this country, speaks most hopefully of the approaching elections in the municipalities and provinces. The citizens for the first time in the history of the island since independence was achieved are taking a sane view of the right of franchise and are applying themselves practically to the purpose of holding a fair and effective election. The prediction is made that the conservative party will probably lead, and the expectation is confidently entertained that no violence or disorder will mark the occasion, and that the presidential election that will follow later will launch the Cuban public safely on a new era which will be attended with prosperity under wise and capable self-government.

The report that a new division of the Atlantic Fleet is to be organized, to consist of the New Hampshire, Idaho and Mississippi, with Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold in command, is premature. The Bureau of Navigation denies that Admiral Arnold is to have charge of an Atlantic special fleet, but some plan for using the vessels nearing completion on the Atlantic coast is under consideration. A special division has not been decided on, but the ships named will be attached to the battleship fleet on its return to the United States next December in place of such battleships as may place of the Kentucky, Kearsarge and Illinois. The matter of organizing the new Atlantic Fleet is not as much under consideration as it is frequently said to be.

President Pardo, in his speech at the opening of the Peruvian Congress at Lima, July 28, said that the relations of Peru with all the world were good and those with the United States were especially so. The Peruvians had proved their hospitality on the occasion of the visit of the U.S. Fleet to Callao, and the Americans had reciprocated at San Francisco on the occasion of the visit of a Peruvian cruiser.

Fourteen colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors stationed at the various posts of the Department of the Great Lakes have received orders to be present at Fort Sheridan on Monday, Aug. 3, for a ninety-mile horseback ride.

## PAY OF CERTAIN NAVY OFFICERS.

In a letter of July 23, 1908, to Pay Insp. S. L. Heap, U.S.N., through the Secretary of the Navy, R. J. Tracewell, comptroller, says:

"By your letter of the 10th ultimo, through the Secretary of the Navy, you request my decision as to the rates of retired pay to which certain officers retired on furlough pay by authority of Sections 1447 or 1454 of the Revised Statutes, and not since transferred to retired pay list, are now entitled under the provisions of the Act of May 13, 1908 (Public No. 115). In a decision of this office of July 20, 1908, in the case of Ensign E. C. Keenan, who was retired under Section 1454 on furlough pay, and so continued, it was held that under the Act of May 13, 1908, such an officer is entitled to one-half the pay provided by that act for an officer of his grade or rank on the active list. Following that decision the cases of the officers you mention are now considered, and decided as follows:

"1. J. D. Doyle, assistant paymaster, retired, has been receiving \$600 per annum, being one-half of old Navy leave pay after five years from appointment. He entered the Navy June 16, 1880, and was retired under Section 1454, Rev. Stat., on Feb. 28, 1889, after a service on the active list of over eight years, and with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. He is now entitled to one-half the pay provided by the Act of May 13 for a lieutenant, junior grade, after five years' service; viz., \$1,100 per annum.

"2. W. E. Edmonson, chaplain, U.S.N., retired, has been receiving pay at the rate of \$950, being one-half the old Navy leave pay of a chaplain after five years from date of commission. He entered the Navy Aug. 24, 1894, and was retired under Section 1454, Rev. Stat., as a chaplain with the rank of lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1901, having had seven years service on the active list, and entitled to a further credit for five years constructive service as an appointee from civil life, under Section 13, Navy Personnel Act. (30 Stat., 1007.) He is now entitled to one-half the pay provided by the Act of May 13 for a lieutenant after ten years' service; viz., \$1,440 per annum.

"3. R. K. McClanahan, assistant surgeon, retired, has been receiving \$748 per annum, being one-half of \$1,496, the pay provided by the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, for an assistant surgeon of the Navy on shore duty after five years' service. He entered the Service July 12, 1898, and was retired under Section 1447, Rev. Stat., on Dec. 19, 1905, as an assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, after over seven years' service on the active list and a credit for five years constructive service under Section 13, Navy Personnel Act, as an officer appointed from civil life. He is now entitled to one-half the pay provided by the Act of May 13, 1908, for a lieutenant, junior grade, after ten years' service; viz., \$1,200 per annum.

"4. Arthur H. Fletcher, lieutenant, has been receiving \$900 per annum, being one-half the old Navy leave pay of a lieutenant after five years. He entered the Navy Nov. 29, 1861, and was retired under Section 1454, Rev. Stat., on Oct. 11, 1881, as a lieutenant, after over nineteen years on the active list. He is now entitled to one-half the pay provided by the Act of May 13, 1908, for a lieutenant after fifteen years' service; viz., \$1,560 per annum."

Paynor, Henry de F. Mel, U.S.N., who had five years actual service and five years constructive service, asks whether he shall compute the credit for the second five years as ten per cent. of his leave pay of \$2,400, or ten per cent. of his "current yearly pay" of \$2,640. Construing together the Act of May 13, 1908, Sections 1262 and 1263, Rev. Stat., the decision of the Supreme Court in the Tyler case, the Act of June 30, 1882, the Comptroller concludes:

"I am of opinion that the Act of June 30, 1882, is a legislative interpretation of the language contained in Sections 1262 and 1274 of the Rev. Stat., which is the same language used in the Act of May 13 as it applies to the active list and now under consideration. The said act followed almost immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court in the Tyler case, and showed that Congress did not intend that longevity pay should be computed under the construction of the law given in that case, and gave its own meaning to the law. A different construction would result in longevity pay being calculated on one basis for the Army and on a different basis for the Navy. Such an intent should not be imputed to Congress if it can possibly be avoided under any fair rule of construction. Considering all recent legislation on the subject under consideration, it is plain that Congress intended to make no such discrimination, but, on the contrary, it has endeavored to equalize and assimilate the pay of the different branches of the military service. I am of opinion that the longevity pay provided by the Act of May 13, 1908, should be computed on the pay of the grade and not on the longevity increase for the preceding five years."

## CONSTRUING THE DEATH GRATUITY ACT.

To carry out the death gratuity clause of the Act of May 13, 1908, the Navy Department proposes to amend Articles 1262, 1263 and 1264 of the Navy Regulations by striking out and substituting the following:

"(1) Immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty of any officer or enlisted man on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to the widow of such officer or enlisted man, or any person previously designated by him, an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the date of his death, less seventy-five dollars in the case of an officer and thirty-five dollars in the case of an enlisted man, to defray expenses of interment, and the residue, if any, of the amount reserved shall be paid subsequently to the designated person. (Act of May 13, 1908.)

"(2) No funeral expense of a naval officer who dies in the United States, nor expenses for travel to attend the funeral of an officer who dies there, shall be allowed. But when an officer on duty dies in a foreign country the expenses of his funeral, not exceeding his sea pay for one month, shall be defrayed by the Government, and paid by the paymaster upon whose books the name of such officer was borne for pay. (Sec. 1587, R.S.)

"(3) In the cases of death of the persons named below, under the circumstances mentioned, the expenses of interment shall be governed as indicated:

"When there is a widow or previously designated beneficiary, the deceased being

"(a) An officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps; by Par. 1, above.

"When there is no widow or previously designated beneficiary, the deceased being

"(b) An officer of the Navy; by Par. 2, above.

"(c) An officer of the Marine Corps; necessary and proper expenses not exceeding \$75 shall be allowed, the bills therefor being public bills.

"(d) An enlisted man of the Navy; necessary and proper expenses not exceeding \$35 shall be allowed, the bills therefor being public bills.

"(e) An enlisted man of the Marine Corps; necessary and proper expenses not exceeding \$35 shall be allowed, the bills therefor being public bills.

"(4) Public bills for funeral expenses as above limited shall be paid, when approved by the Surgeon General, for persons in the Navy; those for persons in the Marine Corps, when approved by such officers as may be designated by the Commandant.

"(5) Upon the transfer of a deceased person's account to the Auditor for the Navy Department the pay officer concerned shall note thereon the amount paid by him for funeral expenses."

In reply to an inquiry in advance as to whether such changes would be legal, Comptroller Tracewell says:

"I do not understand that the provision for payment of six months' pay of officers and enlisted men who have died from certain causes, quoted in the proposed regulation, Paragraph 1, is a provision for funeral expenses, but it is a requirement that such expenses authorized by other statutes shall be deducted from the six months' pay before any payment is made to the widow or designated beneficiary, to the amounts specified; viz., \$75 in the case of an officer, and \$35 in the case of an enlisted man. It seems to be contemplated that the funeral expenses shall be limited to the amounts mentioned, and they are very properly specified in the proposed regulation. If there is no widow or designated beneficiary to receive the six months' pay, there is, of course, no payment to deduct from. I am of opinion that the proposed regulation is not in conflict with the law, but is in aid of it."

## ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

Through moderate seas and at a speed of ten knots the Atlantic Battleship Fleet pursues its way from Honolulu toward Auckland. On Saturday last wireless reports stated that tactical exercises, following the same plan as those indulged in on the trip to Honolulu, have occupied the vessels, which were making the evolutions without slackening speed. All hands on board were eagerly awaiting the mail for which the Minnesota waited at Honolulu and which is expected to be delivered before the fleet reaches Auckland. Preparations were also being made to observe the crossing the equator on July 21.

The flagship Connecticut on July 24 received reports from the Glacier by wireless. The Glacier was then 1,050 miles distant from the Connecticut toward Suva. Wireless messages were also exchanged with the Yankton, 1,097 miles distant in the direction of Samoa.

At Honolulu, wireless messages received here gave the position of the American Fleet at 8 o'clock on the night of July 26 at latitude 9 degrees 32 minutes, north longitude 143 degrees west, a distance of 775 miles from Honolulu. The weather was reported fair and warm, with a moderate sea. The Minnesota, which at that hour was three hundred miles astern of the fleet, was making fourteen knots, and was expected to rejoin the fleet on Thursday. The latest messages received were at a distance of 1,250 miles.

The battleship Minnesota, which did not sail with the Atlantic Fleet on July 22 from Honolulu, left there on July 24, taking the United States mail, for which she waited. She will easily overtake the fleet before it reaches New Zealand. From on board U.S.S. Connecticut, July 27, by wireless to Honolulu, the position of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet at 8 p.m. Sunday, was reported as 5 degrees 52 minutes north latitude, 164 degrees 13 minutes west longitude. The distance from Honolulu was 1,108 miles.

The Steamer Magdalene arrived from Newport News with coal for the American Fleet at Auckland, New Zealand, July 26.

The program provided for the entertainment of the fleet during its stay at Auckland, New Zealand, is as follows:

Aug. 9 (Sunday).—Arrival of the fleet.

Aug. 10.—Morning.—Landing and official reception. Afternoon.—Grand review of Auckland troops. Evening.—Official government banquet in Drill Hall.

Aug. 11.—Race meeting at Ellerslie. Reception by the mayor of Auckland to visiting officers and representative persons.

Aug. 12 to Aug. 14.—Visit of officers of fleet to Rototua.

Aug. 14.—State ball at government house.

Aug. 15.—Interprovincial football match, Auckland vs. Wellington. Departure of fleet.

Monday, Aug. 10, will be a public holiday, giving all citizens an opportunity to participate in the welcome to the Americans. All the vessels in port will be decorated in honor of the occasion and the military will fire salutes. The Premier, on behalf of the people, will receive the admiral and his staff. The government will illuminate all their buildings in Auckland, and for this purpose will use the fittings which were made for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York. These fittings (both for illumination and decoration) are to be placed at the disposal of the local committee, to which the government will also hand over the sum of £500 to provide for a share of the cost of lunches for the men during the week. The government purposes to give a national dinner on Monday evening, at which the admiral, officers and official guests will be present. At this gathering, the mayor added, it is estimated that there will probably be an attendance of about a thousand.

The British Australian squadron will be represented during the stay of the American Fleet by H.M. ships the Powerful, the Encounter and the Pioneer. There will be two lines of vessels in the harbor. The inner line, which will reach from a point opposite the Calliope Dock nearly to Northcote, will have the three British vessels in the center and four American battleships on either side. The second line will consist of eight American vessels, situated between the longer line and the other side of the harbor.

In anticipation of the visit of the American Fleet to Japanese waters, municipal bodies of more than one port have already taken initial steps to extend to officers and men a hearty and characteristically Japanese welcome. Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, the mayor of Yokohama, proposed that a garden party should be held on the cricket grounds, to which should be invited the American officers, the American Ambassador and his staff, and that about twenty thousand yen should be spent by the city on this entertainment. The proposal was unanimously adopted by the municipality. Leading citizens will also give a banquet at a foreign hotel in honor of the American officers. The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce intends to give a Japanese dinner to the American visitors at a tea house. It is expected that the preparations for the occasion at the capital will be upon a proportionately elaborate scale.

It is announced semi-officially that the first squadron,

under command of Vice Admiral Baron Ijuin, has been selected to represent the Japanese navy in welcoming the United States Battleship Fleet.

China has increased its appropriation for the entertainment of our fleet visiting Amoy in October to 500,000 taels, or about \$700,000. A despatch from Peking is to the effect that China feels humiliated because only part of the fleet that visits Japan goes to China. The Chinese authorities only disclaim responsibility for choosing Amoy as the port of call—a place where there is not even a proper landing for launches. Still the authorities show great pride in what they are undertaking for the entertainment of the Americans, and they are determined that the visitors shall have no doubt whatever as to the genuineness of their welcome.

## THE PITTSBURGER AND THE FLEET.

"Hello, Jack! Am I back in old Pittsburg, or am I dreaming?" Such was the exclamation of a young man suddenly emerging from below decks and hastily viewing the scene before him.

"No, Billy. You are not in dear old Pittsburg, nor are you dreaming, but in Hampton Roads on board the good yacht Solace."

"Then what is all this smoke seemingly pouring out of rolling mill and factory chimney?"

"You are right as to its being smoke, but not as to its issuing from chimneys, because it comes from the stacks of Uncle Sam's grand squadron which is now under way, passing out of the capes of Chesapeake on its voyage to the Pacific. Look again and you will note the hulls of the leading vessels which have passed, although those of the ones in the rear are but faintly discernible on account of the smoke."

"You astonish me! Is it not a great waste of fuel, to say the least? Will not the smoke, in case of war, reveal the presence of a vessel at a time when it is all important to remain unobserved, and will it not interfere with giving and receiving signals? I also know it is considered artistic to represent motion by picturing a vessel creating a tremendous wave at its bow or stern or with a cloud of smoke issuing from its stacks. It, however, does not represent a high, but a low, order of engineering, as the one means a waste of power, while the other a waste of fuel."

"This time your observation is correct on every point. The Admiral has had to transfer his flag on account of the excessiveness of the latter trouble."

"How is it, then, that the vessels have been built with such a glaring defect, and how has it escaped attention in the late criticisms of features that have been assumed to be defects when it is questionable whether they are really such, while here we have something that is clearly one, even if it is black and opaque?"

"I suppose it has been a gradual development, as well as one that has also escaped attention, although Admiral Evans not only has noted it, but also attributed it to the kind of fuel used. He has also recommended the purchase of the anthracite mines by the Government in order that the coal from them be used instead of that from the bituminous."

"This is unnecessary, as it is not the fault of the coal. I have crossed the Atlantic, as well as sailed up and down the coast, without seeing such an exhibition as the one now before us. You will hardly notice, as a rule, any smoke from the large Atlantic liners when going at full speed, while these vessels are not going much over one-half. We hear a great deal about conserving the natural resources, but this is doing it with a vengeance, or, as one writer states it in speaking of the wanton destruction of our game and the advent of the guinea-hen as a game bird. 'The waste of natural resources is the great American specialty.' Mr. Root recently said. 'It is high time that the sovereign States of the Union should begin to perform their duty with reference not only to their own local interests, but with reference to the common good.' Smoke will continue to issue from our vessels, notifying the enemy of their nearness, interfering with the giving or receiving of signals, as well as limiting their field of action in emptying bunkers when most needed, if some little attention is not given to the employment of boilers which will not belch forth smoke. We knew fuel is being wasted in Pittsburg, but there the coal is near at hand, can be obtained quickly, while here the ships' bunkers are of limited capacity and can be replenished only at a much greater cost, not to say anything of the difficulties connected with it. We have yet to find, however, another fuel to take the place of our coal, or should, in the meantime, endeavor to do something to conserve what we have before we reach the state of final exhaustion."

"I am glad to hear such an expression from you, Billy, as the Pittsburger is generally looked upon as prodigal in the extreme and impossible to reform. I have, however, noted of late years he has discovered that it will not do to destroy the resources which are a means of protection as well as need for useful purposes, the disastrous floods of late years which have visited the city having forcibly called his attention to the necessity of conserving the forests, together with their replanting, in order to check the spring freshets as well as to maintain a supply of timber. The U.S. Government has also been giving the matter of conservation some attention, but it looks as if disaster also was needed to awaken it to the necessity of getting rid of smoke not only on account of its being a serious drawback to a fleet in times of peace as well as war, but also to conserve the supply of coal, which is rapidly disappearing. It has been making a parade of interest in the matter, but it seems to be only a parade if we are to judge by the passing fleet. Let us hope there may be an awakening, and that it may take place before any more vessels are built, and that they may be a decided improvement upon those of other nations."

OBSERVER.

New York, July 20, 1908.

## NEW YORK NAVY YARD.

In the absence of Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and of Capt. James D. Adams, captain of the yard, the officer in charge is Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, who left the Scorpion in July, 1907, when a lieutenant commander. When Admiral Goodrich is on duty at the yard, Commander Kellogg is his chief aide. Admiral Goodrich is attending the conference of the Naval War College, at Newport, while Captain Adams is on his vacation at North Hatley, in the province of Quebec, Canada.

It is very quiet at the yard at present. The only

work being done is on the collier *Vestal*, which was launched last May and should be finished this fall. The New Hampshire is expected back from Quebec on Aug. 15, when work on her will be completed. Then, in about two months, work will be begun on the Florida, the 20,000-ton battleship of the Dreadnought type. The plans for her have not yet arrived. Naval Constructor Baxter, who will return from his vacation Aug. 6, has charge of the construction department. The conditions for building ships at the yard are excellent. The battleship Connecticut, now flagship of the fleet of battleships going around the world, was, it will be remembered, built here.

Work has begun at the navy yard, New York, on the ways for the battleship Florida. It will probably be six weeks or more before all plans for the vessel are completed and the laying of the keel can be begun. The ways will have to be lengthened and considerably widened.

Several motor boats, built at the New York Navy Yard for the torpedo flotilla now in the Pacific with the Battleship Fleet, were shipped on July 26 on the Barber steamer *St. Patrick* for Manila. A new time-firing device with wireless telephone systems for several of the battleships will be shipped soon on another boat bound for the Philippines.

A new military mast of the type tested in Hampton Roads several weeks ago will be erected on the battleship Massachusetts, which has been out of commission at the New York Navy Yard. The mast will be ninety feet high from the deck and will be constructed of steel tubes spirally intertwined and braced by horizontal rings placed about ten feet apart. It will have a platform at the top on which the fire control officer will be stationed. He will be able to communicate with other parts of the ship by means of speaking tubes.

The Bureau of Navigation has issued a very attractive pamphlet describing the advantages of the course of instruction in the U.S. Navy Electrical School attached to the navy yard at New York. The object of this school is to train men to manage the various electrical appliances connected with the modern war vessel. There is also an electrical school for the Navy at Mare Island, the course of instruction being the same in each institution. The students are always enlisted men, and the course continues for years. Candidates for admission must pass an examination in the common school studies and certain technical branches. The pay while at the school is \$16 a month, and the clothing allowance yearly is \$60. Books and all apparatus are furnished by the Government. Men who leave the school as electricians, third class, may be given acting appointments as electricians, second class, after passing examination, and the advancement is steady thereafter, with corresponding increase of pay. All electricians are petty officers, and chief electricians are chief petty officers.

#### THE HOTCHKISS WORKS.

Denying that the Hotchkiss works were founded in France because of a lack of encouragement on the part of the U.S. Government, and announcing that the Ordnance Bureau of the U.S. War Department has now under consideration a new Hotchkiss machine gun having a weight of about twenty-two pounds and designed to be carried on the shoulder, Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, in a report to the Department of Labor and Commerce, says, "It is an interesting fact that the first revolving cannon for field service was taken up by the U.S. Government." This report deals with the Hotchkiss works, situated in St. Denis, near Paris, France. The story current for many years attributing the founding of the Hotchkiss works in France to a lack of encouragement from the United States prompts Captain Carden to recite the real facts. He says that during the Civil War B. B. Hotchkiss had been supplying a good deal of war material to the United States, more especially the well-known Hotchkiss projectile for muzzle-loading guns. Realizing there would be a long period of retrenchment in the United States he decided, in 1868, to go to Vienna, as the Austrian government had begun to take interest in this subject. There he established a small factory for the manufacture of small-arms ammunition which was fairly successful. In Vienna, in 1870, Hotchkiss conceived the idea of the revolving cannon. During the Franco-German War the French committee of national defense, hearing of Hotchkiss's small-arms ammunition factory, invited him to bring his plant to France, which he did, installing it at Viviers. He received large contracts at the time and was supplied by the government with a certain number of workmen and an old locomotive, which was put in on skids and used as motive power for his factory. At the end of the war the French government paid Hotchkiss an indemnity to cancel his contracts, and he removed to Paris, where he took up the development of the revolving cannon. When, in the early eighties, Hotchkiss conceived and developed the idea of the rapid-fire gun, to which he applied the well-known principle of a non-recoil gun trained from the shoulder, the U.S. Government gave him his first order, and the rapid-fire guns for the United States steamships Atlanta, Boston, Chicago and Dolphin were the first of this make, according to the statement of the Hotchkiss company, which were ordered by any government for actual service. Mr. Hotchkiss died in Feb., 1885, and soon after his death the present company was formed in order to take over the business.

"It will thus be seen that Hotchkiss, far from being discouraged by the U.S. Government, came abroad in order to find fresh fields for his activities, and that he was always encouraged, although established abroad, through orders for both the Army and Navy of the United States." Captain Carden blames "the apathy of American establishments" for the fact that "up to the present day no artillery business has been developed in the United States which has been able to obtain a foothold in foreign countries," although American manufacturers of small arms have been successful abroad by energetically pushing their goods. The Hotchkiss works now employ between 500 and 600 workmen as against 1,000 a year ago, before the business depression set in. The Hotchkiss people do all their plate engraving with a machine made in England, "a most interesting and ingenious tool, and the only one of its kind in the world." So great was the prejudice in the works against using a certain American-made lathe, because it left the tool hand practically nothing to do, that six men had to be discharged before the force came to their senses. In the Hotchkiss shops are working twenty-two apprentices, sons of workmen. According to French law apprentices are not permitted to work in shops where adults are employed for more than ten hours a day, and to comply with the law, the apprentices are locked off in a screened apartment. The work

turned out by the Hotchkiss works at present is confined to automobiles, rapid-fire and machine guns, and 3, 6, 9 and 14 pounder rapid-fire gun projectiles.

One fact is certain, that the Connecticut Yankee, Bel B. Hotchkiss, left a fortune of \$7,000,000 as the result of his labors in the gun field. He had the unusual combination of shrewd business skill and inventive talent, so that he was not obliged, as most inventors are, to part with his profits to secure the exploitation of his inventions.

#### OLD FORT SNELLING.

Omaha, Neb., July 21, 1908.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been very much interested in the recent articles on "Old Fort Snelling" appearing in the JOURNAL, for they bring back memories of my happy boyhood days of "the long, long ago," of the old Army and some of its officers before the Civil War.

Your last correspondent, W. W. F., says: "Though Major Long in 1817 advised the building of the fort on the site selected by Pike, notwithstanding the fact it was not easily defensible from the land side. Lieutenant-Colonel Leavenworth arrived at Mendota on Aug. 24. The round tower was probably not begun in 1820."

My first remembrance of Old Fort Snelling dates back to about 1852. It was shortly after the Mexican War, when I was a boy of eight years, that my father's company, K, 6th U.S. Inf., was ordered from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Fort Snelling, Minn. On arrival there we found the post garrisoned by Co. C, 6th U.S. Inf. and Co. D, 1st U.S. Dragoons, Maj. Robert E. Lee commanding post. Some of the other officers I remember as being at the post were Captain Hendricks, Lieutenants Armistead (Lewis Addison), Carlin (W.P.) and Hancock (W.S.), and an old Army chaplain named Gear (Rev. Ezekiel Gilbert Gear, who died in 1873).

Hancock was a very tall, handsome young man, and in my boyish admiration I thought him the handsomest soldier on earth. I little thought then that in a few years before I was out of my teens, I would march into battle under his command, away off in old Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; but such the sequel proved. Carlin I lost track of, Lee and Armistead fought for the lost cause, but my ideal soldier remained true to the old flag.

Armistead fell mortally wounded leading his brigade in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. He lived long enough to be carried to our hospital near General Meade's headquarters, where my brother, who had served under him in the old Army, visited him, and Armistead told him that he had marched at the head of his troops that day through a mile of fire. Brave Armistead! whom the men of the old Army gave the pet name of "Jack of the Dust," passed over the river. Lee and Hancock, too, are gone. There was a feeling of friendship between the officers and enlisted men of the old Army that even the bitterness of war could not wipe out, as was proved again and again during the great conflict.

Fort Snelling, in my opinion, occupied a very strong and strategic position. The post was laid out in the form of a pentagon, the whole surrounded by a stone wall about thirty feet high, surmounted by a picket fence with sharp-pointed pickets to impale any foeman trying to cross it.

The fort was situated on the south bank of the Mississippi river and an arm of water passing southwest of the post to join the Minnesota river about three-quarter mile distant. A few miles farther down the stream the Mississippi and the Minnesota rivers joined, forming a delta island above their junction. This island, during high water, was always submerged. The pentagon had two towers and three square bastioned casemated towers. One of the martello towers, the main one, was quite large, the other was a small affair behind the commanding officer's quarters. The towers and bastions were all armed with cannon as well as the guns mounted over the main gate; all the walls were loop-holed for infantry fire. The post occupied a commanding position, with a splendid view of the surrounding country for miles up and down the river and across the plains to the north and west. An enemy attacking it would find the following conditions: On three sides of the pentagon were steep embankments, similar to the heights of Abraham, near Quebec, the two sides of the pentagon to the north and northwest approached over a level plain swept by the guns from the martello tower, surrounding the main gate and the northwest bastion; beside these there was the infantry fire to be accounted. With such men as Lee, Hancock, Carlin and Armistead as leaders, and the brave, faithful men of the old Army then under their command, I feel sure that old Fort Snelling at that date would have proved impregnable to any direct assault and would have come through the storm with our flag still there.

ROBERT E. ESKILDSON, M.D.

[By "Captain Hendricks" our correspondent probably means Capt. Thomas Hendrickson of the 6th Inf., who was promoted Captain Jan. 27, 1853. Of the Hendricksons in our Army, one, John A., resigned in 1847, and the other, Abraham W., was not appointed until 1861.—ED.]

#### DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Amendment of Paragraph 206, Small Arms Firing Regulations. The commanding general of a department, referring to the above and to G.O. No. 252, W.D., 1907, asks: Shall ten points be deducted as penalty pistol competitions? It was held that as a maximum of ten is possible on the new target "A1," that amount should be prescribed as penalty for each shot fired before or after the time limit, and directions were given that Paragraph 206, S.A.F.R., be amended accordingly, and that the department commanders be informed of that effect.

A decision having been requested as to whether white gloves and white collars can be worn by officers or enlisted men at annual inspection in field uniform and with field equipment, it was held, concurring with the views of the Quartermaster General and the Inspector General, and after a careful consideration of G.O. 169, W.D., 1907, that the question should be answered in the negative.

It was announced at the Navy Department on July 27 that the cruiser Milwaukee had been ordered to Amapala, the port on the Pacific coast of Honduras, to relieve the cruiser Albany. The Milwaukee was at Honolulu, and will proceed without delay to Honduras. The Albany, on being relieved, will proceed to San Diego, Cal.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Comdr. T. M. Potts has been detached from the command of the cruiser Des Moines and ordered to Washington to be examined for promotion. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, who has had charge of the Boston Navy Yard, will take command of the Des Moines. The cruiser has been at Guantanamo, but will arrive at the navy yard, Philadelphia, with a detachment of marines, after which she will return to Guantanamo.

Diphtheria broke out on the cruiser Washington last week, and a marine by the name of Cotton died shortly after the ship entered Puget Sound. He was buried at the yard cemetery. The ship went into quarantine.

The cruiser Washington and the flagship Tennessee, of the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet, arrived at Puget Sound, Thursday last, from southern California. They will remain there until Aug. 15, during which time they will have a fire control system installed. In order to rush the work Admiral Burwell has asked permission of the department to work night shifts in the yard.

The Secretary of the Navy on July 29 rejected all the bids submitted for the three new steam colliers authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. The bids rejected included one from the Boston Steamship Company of \$525,000 for each vessel, the full amount provided for by Congress; one from the Maryland Steel Company of \$337,000; another from Cramp & Sons of \$475,000, and a fourth from the New York Shipbuilding Company of \$438,000 for each of the three colliers. According to naval advice the vessels can be built for approximately \$300,000 apiece. It was only by a late amendment to the Naval bill that the Secretary was really vested with discretion in the matter, the bill at first providing for the purchase of the three colliers ready for service, which in this case happened to be the ships owned by the Boston Steamship Company, who are said to have been forced to take the vessels from the builders before the company were ready to make use of them. The colliers were to be put in the coal trade between Boston and Chesapeake Bay, transporting fuel to coke works in Massachusetts. The boats were finished, it is said, before the company for which they were to transport the coal had completed its railway to tidewater.

The plant of the Neafie & Levy Ship and Engine Building Company, at Philadelphia, which has been in the hands of a receiver, was sold at auction on July 28, bringing \$50,000 subject to a mortgage and ground rent of \$297,000.

Mr. R. P. Schwerin, a former lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, who resigned in 1893, is the general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Schwerin declares that as a result of the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission that railroads shall publish the inland proportion of the export and import rates, the general effect on the steamship companies will be to compel these operating lines between Pacific coast ports and the Orient, Australia and New Zealand to abandon the greater part of this trade. Such withdrawal would open the way for a large increase of trade for Japanese merchant shipping, which enjoys a liberal subsidy from the Imperial government.

The Pennsylvania nautical schoolship Adams will leave the Philadelphia Navy Yard next week, and as soon after as possible will sail on a four-months' European cruise. The vessel has been entirely refitted and equipped with new boilers. The cruise this year will include Southampton, France, Gibraltar and the Madeira Islands, the vessel being expected back some time in November. Comdr. Charles N. Atwater will command the Adams. He was in charge of the Saratoga for three years, and prior to that was executive officer on board the armored cruiser West Virginia.

The gold medal offered by the Admiral Trenchard section of the Navy League of New York as a marksman prize to be competed for by the apprentice seamen at the Newport naval training station was awarded July 29 to Apprentice H. H. Swafford, he having made a score of 432 out of a possible 500. Six hundred apprentices participated in the contest. The winner is only eighteen, and enlisted at Fort Worth on June 11.

Secret tests with Bliss-Leavitt turbine torpedoes fired into steel nets, which are to be used by battleships and protected cruisers for protection against torpedo attacks, are being held in Narragansett Bay by Navy officers on board the torpedoboats Morris and Gwin. At various ranges on July 29 torpedoes were fired into the nets without damaging them in the slightest, according to unofficial reports. Finally at short range a torpedo was fired at a thirty-knot speed. It bounded back as soon as it struck the net. The second submarine flotilla is carrying on tests with the submarines Viper, Cuttlefish, Octopus and Tarantula firing Whitehead torpedoes into similar nets at various depths of submergence.

A formal letter has been received by Acting Secretary of the Navy Newberry from the mayor of New London, saying that amusement managers of the city unite in extending a welcome to uniformed men of the Navy and that there will be no further discrimination against the enlisted men of the Navy or the uniform of the United States in the places of public amusement in that city.

The U.S.S. Mayflower left Oyster Bay July 27 for Port au Prince, Hayti, where she has been ordered to relieve the gunboat Paducach.

By direction of the Navy Department the cruiser San Francisco is being equipped for the laying of mines. The work of reconstructing the vessel, so far as such may be necessary, has been begun. The San Francisco will be the only vessel of the Navy prepared to lay mines.

The second submarine flotilla, consisting of the Octopus, the Tarantula, the Viper and the Cuttlefish, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 25, from the New York Navy Yard for maneuvers and drills about Narragansett Bay. The first flotilla, consisting of the tender Nina and the submarine Plunger, is here for the same purpose.

Tampa, Fla., has been celebrating the completion of the new channel from the sea through Hillsborough Bay, making Tampa an Atlantic port and enabling large steamers to unload at her piers.

The President, July 28, approved the recommendation of the Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy that Midshipman James M. Haralson, of Alabama, a member of the second class, be dismissed from the Academy. He was convicted of using obscene language to an enlisted man.

Comdr. James H. Glennon, of the gunboat Yorktown, on seal duty about Pribiloff Islands, is reported to have sent information to the Navy Department by wireless from the Yukon River on July 25, that five Japanese schooners have been discovered sealing in the vicinity of St. Paul, one of the Pribiloff Islands, Alaska. So far

as has been reported the vessels have not come within the limits, but their actions are being carefully watched to prevent the possibility of a piracy upon the American seal herd.

The cruisers *Tacoma* and *Des Moines* returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard Saturday and Sunday last, bringing back the marines from the Isthmus of Panama who were sent there in anticipation of trouble over the elections in Panama.

President Roosevelt has approved an order dismissing from the Naval Academy James M. Haralson, of the second class, for using offensive language to an enlisted man.

For service on the armored cruiser squadron of the Pacific fleet 405 apprentices left the training station July 30 on the *Yankee* for Norfolk. From Norfolk they will be sent by rail to Seattle and San Francisco, where they will join their ships.

The U. S. S. *Baltimore*, which has been out of commission at the New York Navy Yard, is to be overhauled and repaired, probably at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is reported that the *Baltimore* will be assigned to a cruiser division which will be formed next winter with the *Minneapolis*, *Columbia* and *Brooklyn*. The overhauling has been decided upon because of a lack of funds to convert the *Baltimore* into a mine-laying ship for the Atlantic Coast, as had been under contemplation by the department for a year or more. Congress could be induced to appropriate for only one mine-laying vessel, and as steps already had been taken to convert the *San Francisco*, the scheme to change the *Baltimore* was dropped. The work of converting the *San Francisco* has been authorized by the Navy Department after many weeks' delay in acting on an additional survey. The department is disappointed that it will not be able to have one mine-laying vessel on each coast, and, inasmuch as the *San Francisco* is now at Mare Island, she will probably be retained on the Pacific side.

Of the one hundred and fifty marines brought up from Panama on the *Tacoma* seventy-five were taken on to the Washington Navy Yard and the rest remained at Philadelphia. The *Milwaukee*, now at Honolulu, has been ordered to go to Amapala to relieve the *Albany*, and the latter vessel will proceed northward to San Francisco with her contingent of marines, who are to embark at Mare Island and remain there until sent to the Philippines.

The practice squadron, having on board the midshipmen from the Naval Academy, returned to New London July 31, and will remain there until Monday, when it will proceed to Newport, R. I. Later the squadron will go to Boston, and thence north along the coast to Maine. From Maine the vessels will return to Annapolis, arriving there at the close of the summer cruise, about Aug. 28.

Salem will soon go on a shaking-down cruise, and all her officers and men are held ready at the Boston yard.

Navy G.O. 81 and 82, as to badges, which we have already published, and 83, giving the saluting stations throughout the world, were issued on July 31.

The Navy Department has advertised again for bids for three colliers. Bids call for twelve-knot deep-sea ships, with complete coal handling apparatus. Bids will be opened Sept. 1.

The enlisted men upon the *Mississippi* are trying to organize a minstrel troupe to give entertainments aboard ship. Among the marines aboard the vessel there is a quartet which is out with a challenge to anything in the Navy, and there are two German comedians aboard who say that they have everybody else beaten.

The Italian armored cruiser *San Giorgio* was launched at Castellamare on July 27.

The British Admiralty, after a full investigation, has exonerated both Admiral Lord Charles Beresford and Admiral Sir Percy Scott from any blame in connection with the mistaken signal incident of the last naval maneuver. The Admiralty finds that the maneuver order was not dangerous, but, at the same time, as Sir Percy thought there was risk, he was justified in turning his cruiser the other way.

## THE NAVY.

### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of the vessels of the Navy later than those noted of the same vessels in the complete table given on page 1840 of this issue:

*Stringham*, *Barney*, *Tingey*, *DeLong*, *Thornton*, arrived at Newport, July 27.

*Yankee*, sailed from Hampton Roads for Newport, July 28. *Mayflower*, arrived New York Navy Yard, July 28.

*Tacoma*, sailed from Philadelphia for Guantanamo, July 28. *New Hampshire*, sailed from Quebec for Newport, July 29.

*Glacier*, arrived Suva, Fiji, July 30.

The *Des Moines* arrived at Philadelphia July 29; the *Yankee* arrived at Newport July 29; the *Wolverine* arrived at Milwaukee July 30; the *Mississippi* arrived at Bradford July 30; the *Arthusa* sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco on July 30.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 23.—Comdr. H. George commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Comdr. T. M. Potts detached duty in command *Des Moines*; to Washington, D.C., examination for promotion; thence report to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for further orders.

Comdr. J. H. Shipley detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to command *Des Moines*.

Asst. Surg. D. G. Sutton detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Rhoades detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Scorpion.

War. Mach. F. O. Wells detached duty Colorado; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. F. T. Elenkenen to Colorado.

JULY 24.—Rear Admiral T. C. McLean commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from July 19, 1908.

Comdr. A. L. Key detached duty as general inspector Salem, at the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to duty in command of that vessel when commissioned.

Comdr. W. R. Shemaker, C. M. Knepper, H. P. Jones, jr., commissioned commanders in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Lieut. W. M. Falconer detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and leave one month.

Lieut. L. S. Cox, jr., detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Salem when commissioned.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne detached duty navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Salem when commissioned.

Passed Asst. Paymr. R. Spear detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Salem when commissioned.

Asst. Paymr. J. J. Luchsinger orders to Maine revoked; continue duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.

War. Mach. J. H. Busch detached duty works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., etc.; to Salem when commissioned.

War. Mach. G. Franz to duty works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., connection fitting out Michigan, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Major G. C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., commissioned a major in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 18, 1908.

D. W. Dougherty appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. N. Hemphill, U.S.N., Commander Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Manila, P.I., July 23.

Ensign C. W. Nimitz detached duty Alabama; to command Decatur.

Ensign S. B. Smith detached duty Ranger; to Alabama.

Ensign K. Whiting detached duty Supply; to Manila, P.I.

W. B. Weygant appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JULY 25.—NO ORDERS.

JULY 26.—SUNDAY.

JULY 27.—Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles to be placed on the retired list of officers of the Navy on Aug. 1, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 1444 of the Rev. Stat.

Capt. F. E. Beatty commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Comdr. C. S. Williams commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Gherardi commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Scott detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Prairie as executive and navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chadwick detached duty Prairie; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Comdr. G. E. Gelm commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from April 24, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. H. V. Butler commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1908.

Lieut. Comdr. U. N. Offley to duty as fleet engineer, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board West Virginia.

Lieut. C. S. Vanderhook commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 30, 1907.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. J. Hine qualified a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from July 8, 1908.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. N. Hughes additional duty as pay officer of the Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Asst. Paymr. J. F. O'Mara to duty as pay officer, Scorpion, Aug. 1, 1908.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Knapp orders of July 22, 1908, modified; detached duty Yankee; to Washington, D.C., and report to Paymaster General, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymrs. T. R. LeCompte, R. E. Corcoran, R. Van De W. Bleeker, E. A. Cobey, R. S. Chew, Jr., S. E. Dickinson and W. R. Van Buren appointed assistant paymasters in the Navy from July 23, 1908.

Captains H. D. South, J. K. Tracy, B. W. Sibley, and F. F. Robards, U.S.M.C., commissioned captains in the U.S. Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

JULY 28.—Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles continue duties as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., after retirement until further orders.

Lieut. O. Hill detached duty works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc.; to Prairie.

Lieut. F. L. Oliver detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Scorpion.

Midshipmen C. A. Schipper and C. M. James to Scorpion.

Asst. Surg. S. Bacon detached duty U.S. Naval Hospital, New Fort Lyon, Colo., etc.; to South Dakota.

Chief Btsn. E. V. Sandstrom detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to command Potomac.

Chief Btsn. F. Muller detached duty in command Potomac; to home and wait orders.

Chief Corp. A. C. Burroughs, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy after completion of thirty years' service, from July 21, 1908, in accordance with the provisions of a clause contained in the Naval Appropriation Act approved May 18, 1908.

T. J. Mulcahy appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Yankee.

E. Cronin appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Salem.

JULY 29.—Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt to St Louis as executive officer.

Asst. Surg. G. B. Crow to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. A. L. Clifton to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. J. R. Phelps to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Passed Asst. Paymr. E. A. McMillan detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., August 14, 1908; to duty as general storerkeeper and pay officer naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15, 1908.

Asst. Paymr. G. A. Helmicks detached duty naval training station, San Francisco, etc., Aug. 15, 1908; settle accounts and wait orders.

War. Mach. R. J. Scholomig detached duty New Hampshire; to the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Paymr. Clerk C. A. Gibbons appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., revoked.

JULY 30.—Rear Admiral G. B. Harber assigned to command Third Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet, with rank of rear admiral.

Capt. B. T. Walling commissioned a captain from July 20.

Capt. F. H. Eldridge commissioned a captain from July 4.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Lanning commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1.

Lieut. J. S. Arwine, Jr., commissioned a lieutenant from Feb. 8.

Chief Corp. J. S. Waltemeyer from Salem; to Fore River Shipbuilding Yard, Quincy, Mass., as assistant to superintendent constructor.

Chief Corp. J. M. Simms from Indiana; to Salem.

War. Mach. R. J. Schlemer from naval torpedo station; to Montana.

War. Mach. J. L. Baart from Montana and continue treatment naval hospital, Norfolk.

Capt. W. H. Pritchett, U.S.M.C., commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from May 5.

First Lieut. W. W. Buckley, U.S.M.C., commissioned a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from May 15.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Hemphill, Commander Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Manila, July 30.

Comdr. E. E. Wright to command Chattanooga.

Asst. Paymr. J. J. Luchsinger, Jr., from naval station, Cavite; to Ranger.

Asst. Surg. H. Butts from naval station, Cavite; to naval hospital, Canacao, P.I.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Kelly from naval hospital, Canacao; to naval station, Cavite.

Ensign A. S. Hickey, Helena; to Concord.

Btsn. F. Carvey, Supply; to naval station, Cavite.

Chief Gun. W. S. Smith to naval station, Olongapo.

Btsn. W. Frenger from naval station, Cavite; to Chattanooga.

Passed Asst. Paymr. W. W. Lamar and Paymr. C. R. Jackson to naval station, Olongapo.

E. H. Grooms appointed a paymaster's clerk, duty Wilming.

Lieuts. D. C. Hanrahan and Ralph E. Pope, of the North Carolina; Lieuts. George J. Meyers, of the Birmingham, and Lieuts. James R. Combs and Francis S. Whitten, of the Idaho, have been ordered to report to Comdr. William P. White, commanding Wolverine, for duty in connection with maneuvers of the Naval Reserve on the Great Lakes. The maneuvers will be under command of Commander White with the Wolverine as flagship. One of the lieutenants named will be assigned to each ship in the fleet to advise in the various movements. Comdr. A. E. Culver and Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting are ordered to attend the maneuvers to inspect the fleet. The maneuvers will be held Aug. 18 off South Manitou Island on Lake Michigan.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 22.—First Lieut. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., Camp Columbia, will proceed to Baracoa, Province of Oriente, and assume command of that station, relieving Capt. Charles B. Hatch, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Charles B. Hatch, U.S.M.C., Baracoa, Province of Oriente, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. Hamilton D. South, U.S.M.C., will stand relieved from duty with this Army, and will comply with the instructions of the commandant, U.S. M.C., dated May 20, 1908.

JULY 23.—Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, A. and I., granted leave of absence for one month from July 25, 1908.

First Lieuts. F. F. Robards, B. W. Sibley, J. K. Tracy, and H. D. South qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

Capt. T. Holcomb, Jr., when discharged from U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D. C., proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty with U.S. Marine Corps Rifle Team.

JULY 24.—Capt. F. H. Delano granted three months sick leave from date of acceptance.

Major J. H. Russell proceed New York, N.Y., for preventative treatment for hydrophobia.

Second Lieut. W. W. Buckley qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

JULY 25.—First Lieut. W. H. Pritchett detached marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to Havana, Cuba, for duty with the 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines.

JULY 26.—Capt. E. E. West detached headquarters U.S. M.C., from and including July 11, 1908.

First Lieut. W. H. Pritchett qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

First Lieut. T. M. Clinton after arrival Washington, D.C., proceeded to Norfolk, Va., and resume duties.

JULY 27.—Major P. M. Bannon detailed member general court-martial, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. J. C. Muir, retired, proceed Washington, D.C., July 30, 1908, temporary duty consultation Judge Advocate General, U.S. Navy.

First Lieut. R. B. Creecy proceed Washington, D.C., Aug. 3, 1908, special temporary duty observer U.S. Army tests of aeroplanes and dirigibles.

Lieut.-Col. C. L. McCawley, A.Q.M., granted leave of absence for one month from Aug. 3, 1908.

JULY 28.—Second Lieut. L. Tucker detached headquarters U.S. M.C., to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Major J. H. Russell upon arrival at New York, N.Y., will proceed by first train to Washington, D.C., report at U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital for treatment.

Second Lieut. B. Puryear, Jr., qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

First Lieut. J. A. Hughes qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

Capt. A. J. Matthews detailed as judge advocate of general court-martial, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### REVENGE-CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JULY 23.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Herman Kotschmar, ordered to proceed to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.

JULY 25.—First Lieut. S. B. Winram, granted seven days' leave.

Capt. D. P. Foley granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. S. B. Winram constituted a board to examine Act. Mach. G. A. Winkel for machinist.

JULY 28.—First Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear, granted thirty-five days' leave.

Second Lieut. Eben Barker, granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. B. L. Reed, granted thirty days' extension leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash, granted thirty days' leave.

Capt. of Engrs. D. McFrench, ordered to assume charge of the engineer department of the Manhattan during the absence of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. F. Nash.

JULY 29.—First Lieut. A. L. Gamble granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. Herman Kotschmar granted seventeen days' leave.

### INFORMATION FOR NAVY PAY CORPS.

#### MEMORANDA 88, JULY 1, 1908, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Gives information for the officers of the Pay Corps, commanding officers of ships, and commandants of stations, quoting decisions of the Comptroller, as to the following:

**Pay, Retired Officers: Longevity.**—Appointed to the retired list of the Navy (officers) are not entitled to the credit of five years' constructive service in computing their pay. The provisions in Sec. 13 of the Navy Personnel Act, which would include the one giving a credit of five years' constructive service for computing their pay to all officers appointed to the Navy from civil life, in connection with the other provisions of the act, apply only to officers on the active list of the Navy.

**Pay, Officers, Navy: Traveling to duty.**—An officer is on duty pay who travels for a part of a day when detached from his station and required to report to a new station. As the law takes no account of fractional parts of a day, the whole day is a day of duty.

**Mileage: Travel after retirement.**—An officer was

stitute repeated travel. In other cases the law remains undisturbed, leaving the officer entitled to mileage.

**Quarters, Commutation of:** Temporarily absent; from permanent station on practice cruise. An officer was detached from the Naval Academy on April 26, 1907, where he had been receiving quarters in kind; he reported at the Norfolk yard on May 1, 1907, and entered on duty on board the Olympia on May 15, 1907, that vessel having gone in commission on that date for a practice cruise; he served on said vessel until Aug. 31, 1907, when he resumed his duties at the Naval Academy, under orders issued June 29, 1907, which orders revoked his orders of detachment from the Naval Academy and made his duty at the Norfolk yard and on the Olympia temporary; on this state of facts the Act of Feb. 27, 1903, providing that officers temporarily absent on duty in the field shall not lose their right to quarters or commutation thereof at their permanent station while so temporarily absent, has no application. The effect of said order of June 29, 1907, was to reassign this officer to duty at the Naval Academy, and in accordance with the well-established practice in such cases, he would not be entitled to quarters or commutation thereof at said station until he reported in person at said station. He is allowed, therefore, commutation of quarters from May 1 to 14, 1907, while on shore duty at the Norfolk yard.

**Pay, Enlisted Men, Navy:** Extra, to temporary force, war with Spain.—An enlisted man of the Navy in the permanent service detained beyond the term of his enlistment, even though such detention was occasioned by the war with Spain, does not thereby become a part of the temporary force of the Navy for whom extra pay is provided by the Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1228). The provision for extra pay under said act applies only to those entering the Service for the war only, during the war or in anticipation thereof, and does not embrace those enlisted prior to and without any reference to the war, although they may have been held beyond their enlistments, on account of the war.

**Chaplains:** Retired; reduction of pay, Act of May 13, 1908.—A chaplain on the retired list, who had been advanced by the Act of June 29, 1906, to the rank of rear admiral, was receiving as pay \$4,500 per annum; the provision in the Act of May 13, 1908, "that the pay and allowances of chaplains in the Navy shall in no case exceed that provided for lieutenant commanders," does not reduce his pay, as he is protected by provision in the same act to the effect that no part of said act shall be construed so as to reduce the pay of any officer, active or retired.

**Gratuity:** Sixth months' pay; beneficiary not previously designated.—In the matter of the gratuity of six months' pay to the widow or beneficiary of an officer or enlisted man dying in the Service, the statute allows the payment to be made to the widow of the officer or enlisted man, or any person previously designated by him; and where it is shown that there is no widow, and no person has been previously designated by the officer or enlisted man as the beneficiary under the act, no payment thereunder is authorized.

**Subsistence:** Enlisted men, Navy; detached duty.—A young man was on duty as clerk to the commandant, Pacific naval district, in San Francisco, and in Berkeley, Cal.; his accounts were carried on the roll of the Pensacola and for a part of the time on the Independence, but he could not be subsisted on shipboard; the Secretary of the Navy authorized an allowance, in lieu of rations, of \$5 per week for his subsistence; under the circumstances of the case this allowance should be paid.

**Longevity:** Retired officers; time after retirement. A retired officer is not entitled, in computing his longevity pay, to credit for any time he has been on active duty since the date of his retirement.

**Nurse Corps: Accounts:** Persons in the Navy are paid from "Pay of the Navy," their subsistence from "Provisions, Navy," and their traveling expenses from "Pay, Miscellaneous." The said appropriations are also available for similar payments of pay and allowances prescribed by law to the newly established female nurse corps of the Navy.

**Pay, Enlisted Men, M.C.:** Gunnery sergeants, Act of May 11, 1908.—The initial pay of gunnery sergeants remains at \$35 per month as fixed in the Navy Personnel Act; they are entitled to increased pay for length of service as provided for first sergeants in the Act of May 11, 1908, p. 5.

**Pay, Enlisted Men, M.C.:** Additional; extra compensation for gun pointers, signalmen, messmen, cooks, and G.C.M., Act of May 11, 1908.—There is nothing in the Act of May 11, 1908, which affects the additional compensation provided by law or regulation to the enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed to perform the duties as stated above, or to those who are holders of good conduct medals, pins, or bars.

**Pay, Enlisted Men, M.C.:** Honorable discharge gratuity.—Whatever additional compensation as is properly designated as pay as distinguished from allowances should be included in the "amount equal to three months' pay at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge," as provided for in the Act of May 11, 1908. This includes, in the case of enlisted men of the Army, additional pay for foreign service, for horse-shoer, for marksmanship, for gunner, for extra duty, and for special ratings in Coast Artillery Corps, such as gun commander, etc.

**Pay, Enlisted Men, M.C.:** Additional; mess sergeants.—Enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as mess sergeants are entitled, while so detailed, to receive the same additional compensation that enlisted men of the Army would receive while regularly detailed to such duty.

**Pay, Enlisted Men, M.C.:** Additional; continuous service, Act of May 11, 1908.—In the matter of continuous-service pay under the new law, any enlisted man of the Marine Corps in active service on May 11, 1908, who had a prior service entitling him to re-enlisted pay is entitled to credit for one enlisted period on account of such service regardless of whether on May 11, 1908, he was on a status of "entitled to re-enlisted pay," or on a status of a certain year of continuous service.

**Pay, Marine Band:** Leader and second leader, Act of May 11, 1908.—The Act of May 11, 1908, p. 3, having increased the annual pay of first lieutenants to \$2,000, it follows that the leader of the band is entitled to the same pay, with increase of pay for length of service as now provided by law. The second leader of the Marine Band is entitled to receive the pay provided by the Act of March 3, 1899, i.e., \$75 per month with increase of pay for length of service as now provided by law for a regimental sergeant major.

**Pay, Officers, Navy:** Chiefs of bureaus and assistants to bureaus.—Chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department and the assistants thereto are not entitled to the ten per cent. additional of their salaries allowed for sea duty or shore duty beyond seas as a part of the "highest pay of their grade."

**Pay, Retired Officers:** On active duty; Act of May 13, 1908.—The Act of June 7, 1900 (31 Stat., 703) provides for a retired officer ordered to active duty the pay and allowances of an officer of the active list of the grade from which he was retired; there is nothing in this law inconsistent with the Act of May 13, 1908, and the law last mentioned does not repeal it.

**Longevity:** Constructive service in connection with old Navy pay.—Officers of the Navy appointed from civil life are entitled to five years' constructive service when drawing pay under the pay tables in force prior to the passage of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899.

**Pay, Officers, Navy:** Ten per cent additional, Act of May 13, 1908; duty on receiving ships.—Commissioned officers of the Navy attached to receiving ships are entitled to the ten per cent additional pay allowed to commissioned officers on sea duty.

**Paymasters' Clerks:** Mileage.—Paymasters' clerks are entitled to mileage by the provisions of the Act of May 13, 1908.

**Pay, Retired Officers:** Rear Admirals, Act of May 13, 1908.—The pay of rear admirals on the retired list is neither determined nor affected by length of service. The pay of a rear admiral of the active list depends upon whether he is a rear admiral of the first nine or the second nine, and the pay of an officer now on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral depends upon whether he ranks for pay purposes with a rear admiral on the active list of the first nine or the second nine.

**Rations:** Officers; Act of May 13, 1908.—Officers of the Navy, other than the commissioned officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps, and commissioned warrant officers, are entitled to rations or commutation therefor while at sea or attached to a seagoing vessel.

**Longevity:** Retired officers; constructive service when retired prior to March 3, 1899. A retired officer, originally appointed from civil life, who was placed on the retired list prior to the passage of the Navy Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, is not entitled to be credited with five years' constructive service in computing his length of service for the purpose of determining his rate of pay under the Act of May 13, 1908.

The Memoranda also give notes and instruction on:

**Inventions:** By persons employed in the naval service or under the Navy Department.—Hereafter no invention made by or patented to any person employed in the naval service or under the Navy Department will be adopted or used in the Service, nor will any board be appointed to consider the utility and value of any such invention for naval purposes, without the previous specific approval of the Secretary of the Navy in each case.

**Mounted Pay:** Pay officers.—On May 25, 1908, the Court of Claims decided in the Stevens case that under the provisions of the Navy Personnel Act officers of the Pay Corps with the rank of Lieutenant were entitled to mounted pay, and that officers of the Pay Corps of the rank of Lieutenant (junior grade) or ensign were not entitled thereto. This affects accounts concerned, to and including May 12, 1908.

**Pay, Officers, Marine Corps:** Pay table, Act of May 11, 1908, prepared by the office of the paymaster of the Marine Corps:

Major general, commandant	\$8,000
Colonels ..... line and staff	4,000
Lieutenant colonels .....	3,500
Majors .....	3,000
Captains .....	2,400
First lieutenants and leader of band .....	2,000
Second lieutenants .....	1,700

The provisions of the Army Appropriation Act of May 11, 1908, are, under Section 1612, Revised Statutes, applicable to the pay of officers of the Marine Corps. They represent only the changes in pay of officers of the Marine Corps as effected by the Army and Navy appropriation acts of May 11 and 13, 1908, respectively; all former laws not thereby modified are to be applied as heretofore.

**Pay, Enlisted Men, Marine Corps:** Pay table, Act of May 11, 1908, prepared by the Office of the Paymaster of the Marine Corps:

A, grade; B, first enlistment; C, second enlistment; D, third enlistment; E, fourth enlistment; F, fifth enlistment; G, sixth enlistment; H, seventh enlistment.	B. C. D. E. F. G. H.
Sergeant-major .....	
Quartermaster-sergeant .....	\$45 \$49 \$53 \$57 \$61 \$65 \$69
First sergeant .....	
Drum major .....	
Gunner sergeant .....	35 39 43 47 51 55 59
Sergeant .....	30 33 36 39 42 45 48
Corporal .....	21 24 27 30 33 36 39
Drummer .....	15 18 21 22 23 24 25
Private .....	
Second leader of band .....	75 79 83 87 91 95 99
Musicians, first class .....	60 60 60 60 60 60 60
Musicians, second class .....	50 50 50 50 50 50 50

No increase for continuous service is allowed after the seventh enlistment period. (Army Act of May 11, 1908.)

Additional pay per month: Mess sergeant (on shore duty only), \$6; cooks, first class (on shore duty only), \$10; cooks, second class (on shore duty only), \$7; cooks, fourth class (on shore duty only), \$5; messmen (ashore and afloat), \$5; gun pointers (afloat only); Heavy gun pointers—first class, \$10, second class, \$8; intermediate gun pointers—first class, \$8, second class, \$4; secondary gun pointers—first class, \$4, second class, \$2; signalmen, first class (ashore and afloat), \$1; signalmen, second class (ashore and afloat), \$1; signalmen, third class (ashore and afloat), \$1; expert riflemen (ashore and afloat), \$5; sharpshooters (ashore and afloat), \$3; marksmen (ashore and afloat), \$2; for each conduct medal pin or bar, \$0.75; members of Marine band, for playing at White House, and public grounds, \$4.

Further details are given as to pay of sergeant major, members of Marine band, etc. etc.

Contains also the act amending Section 5438, Revised Statutes, relating to fraudulent claims and against the Government and also to the selling of uniform and equipment; information concerning heat and light allowance, officers living outside city or station limits; invoices for clothing and small stores transferred to other departments of ship; contracts, fresh provisions, instructions concerning; vouchers, for transportation; and information as to rain clothes, contracts for fiscal year 1909.

The Memoranda are signed by J. S. Carpenter, as Acting Chief of Bureau; approved by J. E. Pillsbury, Acting Secretary.

#### CHICKAMAUGA, GA.

Camp William H. Taft, July 20, 1908.

The 1st Regiment, N.G., Ga., returned to Savannah on July 22, war-worn but happy. Camp life agreed finely with the men and there were many in the companies who would like to return to the scenes of the maneuvers. They look healthy and tanned from long marches over the hills of Georgia, exposure to the sun, and active army life. Colonel Gordon and the commanding officers are highly pleased with the work of the regiment on the camp. As was expected by them, and as was to be expected from the amount and quality of preparation by men and officers, this has proven to be the most successful campaign ever entered upon by the 1st Regiment. The 1st Regiment is justly proud of the stand they took in the military work of the camp. The regiment received nothing but praise from the Regular officers and men in regard to their work. The 1st Regiment had the honor of being placed at the head of the National Guard, next to the Regulars, in the review before Secretary of War Luke E. Wright and General Bell. On this occasion the regiment made an especially fine showing.

The Alabama troops, which were to follow the Georgia regiment in camp, notified General Potts, commander of the post, that they would not be able to report because of the labor troubles in that state.

The following staff officers were announced: Personal Staff: Second Lieut. R. M. Campbell, 12th Cav., Aide-de-Camp. Camp Staff: Chief of staff, Lieut. Col. C. P. Torrett, 17th Inf.; adjutant general, Capt. H. C. Barnes, Coast Art. Corps; inspector general, Lieut. Col. C. G. Woodward, C.A.C.; judge advocate, Major L. E. Goodier, J.A.G. Dept.; chief quartermaster, Capt. J. T. Davidson, Q.M. Dept.; chief commissary, Capt. C. C. Clark, C.S.; chief surgeon, Col. Blair D. Taylor, Med. Corps; chief paymaster, Major James W. Dawes, Pay Dept.; engineer officer, Capt. H. J. McDonough, C.E.; chief ordnance officer, Major J. W. Joyes, Ord. Dept.; chief signal officer, Major Frank Greene, Sig. Corps; provost marshal, Capt. C. D. Roberts, 7th Inf.; in charge Bureau of Information, 1st Lieut. C. N. Kimball, 12th Cav.

Major T. J. Kirkpatrick, Med. Corps, was detailed as chief sanitary officer, and Capt. J. D. Hoysinger, Med. Corps, as assistant sanitary officer, relieving Capt. J. T. Davidson, Q.M. Dept., chief quartermaster, of this duty.

The following is the official list of umpires: Major Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., chief umpire; Major Charles H. Hunter, C.A.C.; Capt. George E. Moore, 20th Inf., Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., Harry A. Smith, 15th Inf., Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf., Jens Bugge, 28th Inf., Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., Francis Lee, Parker, 12th Cav., Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav., Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf., Alexander T. Ovenshine, 7th Inf., William D. Chitty, 4th Cav., and Robert O. Van Horn, 17th Inf., umpires.

The 70th and 72d Regiments of the National Guard of Virginia arrived at Camp Taft July 24. The 72d was accompanied by the Richmond Light Infantry Blues band, which was the regimental band during the encampment. The South Carolina regiment, which arrived July 23, marched and drilled Lake.

July 24, having settled down for the work ahead of them. This regiment is undoubtedly the best equipped militia regiment that has been at Camp Taft this year.

By Aug. 1 Lytle, the post-office address of this camp, will again settle down to a stagnant village existence. A suddenly swollen population of 5,000 troops embarrassed the facilities. The postmaster, employing four extra men and selling ten thousand stamps daily, could not keep the mail from congesting.

#### GAYETY AT NIAGARA.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada, July 22, 1908.

The coming of the competitors to Fort Niagara this season has been a signal for such gayety as even this fascinating resort has seldom seen. Launches are kept plying between the Fort and the Queens Royal hotel.

Major and Mrs. Charles H. Barth set the social ball rolling with a dance on Monday evening in the post hall, in honor of their five charming girl guests, Miss Merry and Miss Emily Mason, of Fort Leavenworth; Miss Edith McCormick, of St. Louis; Miss Mulvey, of Santiago, Cal., and Miss Sue Olinger, of Dubuque, Iowa. Among those who have returned from this side of the river were Mrs. Geary, who has just returned from a long visit at Fort Douglas with her daughter, Mrs. Edgar T. Conley; Mrs. Watts Lansing, Miss Ethel Dickson, of Toronto, Miss Mary Garrett, Miss Flora Garrett, Miss Louise Ford, Mr. Cyril Watson, Miss Gale, Miss Lansing and Mrs. Bert Gale.

A number of officers came over for Mrs. Mann's tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Miss Gorton, of Rochester, including Lieutenant Bonesteel, Lieutenant Newman, 13th Cav., Lieutenant Greacon and Dr. Suggs. Afterward the young people stormed the Casino for the sake of "just one barn dance," and spent the remainder of the afternoon acquiring new steps, under the wise and skillful direction of the post physician. Wednesday afternoon there were several little teas with uniforms much in evidence and another aftermath at the Casino, a final perfecting of the barn dance for the evening's hop, which proved to be quite the gayest of the year.

Canada and America each contributed their quota of beautiful girls. One of the most popular young officers was heard to observe with due seriousness and solemnity that in spite of all the places he had been and the lovely girls he had known, the summer colony at Niagara-on-the-Lake had them all "skinned a mile" both for looks and skill in repartee. Among the dancers were noticed Mrs. Charles H. Barth, Miss Mulvey, Miss Anna Anderson, of New York, Miss Emily and Miss Merry Mason, Miss Olinger, Miss McCormick, Miss Gorton, Miss Dickson, Miss Garrett, Mr. Watson, Mrs. Thomas K. Mann, Mrs. Cady, Mr. Gomez, Miss Elizabeth Thomas, Dr. Edward C. Mann and Lieutenant Newman, Greacon, Endicott, Bonesteel, Mitchell, Davis, Sandford, Dr. Pearson and Dr. Suggs, of Fort Niagara.

#### NOTES FROM CARDENAS.

Headquarters, 5th Inf., Cardenas, Cuba, July 15, 1908.

Lieut. Deshler Whiting recently promoted from the 9th Infantry to the 5th, arrived at this post July 9, and assumed his duties with Co. K to which he has been assigned. Lieutenant Whiting brings with him his bride, formerly Miss Sue Cunningham, the sister of Mrs. Bryson, wife of Lieut. James H. Bryson, 3d Field Art. Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting have secured quarters on Ione street, and entered upon the joys of Cuban domesticity. On the evening of July 9 Col. and Mrs. Cowles, together with Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Hartman, gave a reception and entertained the officers and the American colony in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting. The rooms of the Quinta Roja were tastefully decorated, and light refreshments were served. The evening was spent in dancing, the regimental band furnishing the music for the occasion, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

Captain Edwards, of Co. G of the 5th, stopped at Cardenas for a few days' visit, while en route from Havana to Cienfuegos. Captain Martin has been assigned as instructor to the class in Spanish, in the place of Captain Sturtevant, at present on leave in the States. Bishop A. W. Knight, Bishop of Cuba, made a visitation to Cardenas the first week in July. The Bishop called at headquarters, paying his respects to the commanding officer.

Captain Price, after a leave in the States, returned to his post at Sagua La Grande on the transport of July 7, bringing his bride of but a few weeks with him. Lieutenant Dickinson, of the class of 1908 at West Point, joined the 5th Infantry on July 9 and has been assigned to Co. M.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, O., July 28, 1908.

As the result of the visit of Q.M. Gen. James B. Aleshire last week, it is probable that there will be a large number of improvements made at the barracks again this year. General Aleshire remained in the post Thursday night and all day Friday, the guest of Col. C. H. Murray, commandant, and left Friday evening after a conference with Colonel Murray and Capt. H. J. Hirsch, quartermaster. An architect will arrive at the post very soon to figure out the work that is to be done. The general plan being contemplated is to fill up the beautiful little lake at the southwest corner of the reservation and make a parade ground of that section. It is likely that a new building will be erected in this section of the grounds for the quartering of recruits and permanent party men.

The old hospital building, which will be used as a laundry and will be equipped with the most modern improvements and apparatus. A number of the old frame buildings now occupied by the families of non-commissioned officers will be razed and a new set of brick buildings erected, according to the plans.

The three new sets of officers' quarters are about completed. Work on the new wagon shed is progressing. The storehouse has been completed and the contractors are hustling the interior finish of the new hospital building. Captain Hirsch has asked for several thousand dollars more to complete the repair of the roads and walls.

Miss Hazel Thomas, of Newark, is visiting Major and Mrs. Abner Pickering. A very enjoyable hop was given at the post last Friday night, which was attended by a large number of Columbus guests.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 25, 1908.

Lieut. G. V. Heidt, U.S.A., spent Tuesday in the city greeting his old friends. He was here with the 12th and left with that regiment for Manila. He is now on his way to join his new regiment, the 8th, at Fort McDowell. He has been at Fort Niagara for some two years past.

The Misses Williams, daughters of Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, entertained the ladies of the Regimental Bridge Club last Tuesday, when Mrs. Edwin Butcher won the prize. Following the game all the ladies of the post and the three or four officers left here came in for tea.

Lieut. George M. Lee arrived at Douglas early in the week, newly assigned to the regiment, and left immediately to join his company in camp. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker have returned from the national shoot and are with the Richards family for a short visit. Later they will go to West Point, where Lieutenant Parker has been appointed special instructor. Lieut. G. A. Weiser is acting adjutant at the post, during the absence of the regiment. Mrs. Meyer, wife of Capt. O. B. Meyer, of the recruiting station, is visiting her parents in Leavenworth. Lieut. Royden E. Beebe has arrived at the post and will spend the rest of the summer here. Capt. Edgar T. Conley is back from a short leave spent in the East. Mrs. Conley is back from a short leave spent in the East. Mrs. Conley is back from a short leave spent in the East.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 28, 1908.

Paul Armstrong, the playwright, who now resides at "Ac-ton," Murray Hill, has nearly finished a new play, the scenes of which are laid at the Naval Academy. The title is "In Time of Peace," and all the characters, with a single exception, are Navy officers. In the first act we shall see the mess of the officers at the Academy at commencement time. In the second act there is a dance on the gun-deck of the warship, and the third act depicts gun practice in Chesapeake Bay. The fourth act takes place on the deck and the ladder of a battleship at anchor, and the last act shows a court of inquiry. The play, judging from the outline, seems to possess strong dramatic interest.

Hugh Worthington, the eight-year-old son of Comdr. Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N., in charge of the naval experimental battery, met with an accident recently. While playing with some companions in the street some one threw an oyster shell, cutting young Worthington on the back of the head and inflicting an ugly wound, which required several stitches to close.

The contractor has just finished placing a top soil and seeding on the magnificent parade ground of the Naval Academy that lies in front of Bancroft Hall, and which extends to the southeastern seawall. This parade ground comprises an extent of thirty acres and was formerly used, before the latest addition, known as "Oklahoma," was taken into the Academy. Work on the parade ground of the Marine Quarters, Naval Academy, located on the Government farm, has been concluded with satisfaction to the authorities by the contractor, Mr. Frank Duvall, who under both contracts executed \$14,000 worth of work for the authorities.

Midshipman G. W. Struble, of U.S.S. Idaho, now stationed at Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been spending several days with friends here.

Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell and children are camping at Long Point, on the Severn. Mrs. Dashiell is the widow of the late Lieut. R. B. Dashiell, U.S.N., and is a sister-in-law of Prof. Paul Dashiell of the Naval Academy.

## MARE ISLAND.

Marc Island, Cal., July 24, 1908.

Saturday there was one continuous round of gaiety. Prominent among the affairs was the card party at which Mrs. John M. Robinson entertained aboard the Independence for Mrs. Charles E. Fox, who recently arrived from the East. Bridge was the feature and a delightful time was spent over the card tables, the prizes being won by Mrs. Vincendone L. Cottman, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., Mrs. Mary Turner, Miss Ada Richards, Mrs. Buchanan Henry and Madam Cutts. From the Independence the hostess and guests adjourned to the quarters of the Mare Island Club, where the officers of the yard were the hosts at most enjoyable afternoon reception and dance.

Another affair of Saturday afternoon was the card party given by Mrs. Charles M. Ray in honor of her house guest, Miss Florence Woods. A number of guests enjoyed the pleasant affair. On Saturday evening Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerez entertained at a pretty dinner, essentially a pink affair in the floral decorations and lights. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Robinson, Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Miss Ada Richards and Comdr. Harry S. Knapp.

On Thursday evening last Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson were hosts at a large card party at their pretty quarters. The reception hall and drawing-room had been charmingly decorated and here the nine tables were placed for five hundred. Those who won the prizes were Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Mrs. William T. Wallace, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham, Mrs. Clarence A. Carr, Paymaster Wallace, Pay Director Ray, Lieutenant Graham, Commander Carr and Constructor Gatewood.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Henry T. O'Dell will leave shortly for a hunting trip among the California mountains. Mrs. Holden A. Evans, accompanied by her three small daughters, has gone to Oakville for a couple of weeks. Miss Stella McCalla is attending the summer session of the University of California and is planning to leave later for a tour of Europe, her itinerary including a lengthy visit to Athens. Capt. E. S. JACKIN has returned to this yard after a visit with friends in San Mateo. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Stephens Kiersted have returned to their quarters at the Presidio of Monterey, after spending the week-end in Burlingame at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Coleman. Miss Susan and Miss Pauline Persons spent a few days at the Fairmont in San Francisco, guests of Mrs. Le Breton and Miss Marguerite Le Breton. Capt. Moses L. Woods arrived here Tuesday for duty as commanding officer of the Maryland.

Lieut. Frank B. Upham was a dinner host aboard the South Dakota Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Philip Andrews, accompanied by her little son, is preparing to sail on Aug. 5 for Honolulu to pay an extended visit to her family before returning to Hampton Roads to await the arrival of the Kansas, to which Lieutenant Commander Andrews is attached. She was to take the steamer which left here about the time the fleet sailed, but the illness of their little son prevented.

A large number of guests enjoyed the reception and dance given by Mrs. John M. Robinson aboard the Independence on Wednesday afternoon, at which she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Downes, Mrs. John Irwin, Jr., and one or two others.

The torpedo-boats Fox, Davis, Rowan and Goldsborough arrived at the yard Wednesday from Puget Sound, after having had to put into Eureka for some days owing to repairs being needed. This is the first visit of the Rowan and Goldsborough to Mare Island, as they were commissioned at the northern station.

## PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 23, 1908.

Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell, commandant of this yard for the past two years, and a man to whom the yard owes its remarkable efficiency and growth, closed his official career on July 18. He is succeeded by Capt. John A. Rodgers, who comes from the third lighthouse district on Staten Island, New York. A reception to the officers of the yard was held in the administration building when Admiral Burwell read his orders detaching him, and thanked the officers and heads of departments for their efficiency and zeal shown during his administration. Captain Rodgers then read his orders assigning him to duty at the yard as commandant.

Admiral Burwell, who retires after more than forty years' service in the Navy, has done much for the advancement of the yard to its present position while here. The people of this section, who are mainly dependent upon the yard, will feel his loss keenly, for he always had their welfare at heart and lent a ready ear to propositions for the improvement of conditions in the towns adjoining the navy yard. It is estimated that the Government has spent three millions of dollars here, and has prepared to spend upward of six millions more. Admiral Burwell first came here in 1902, when the yard was lighted with oil lamps. He put in an electric lighting plant and to-day, when seen from the bay, the yard looks like a small city. A telephone and fire alarm system have been installed, a wireless station has been added, and a comfort station for employees has been constructed. He also caused to be established an athletic field, a bowling alley, shooting gallery and club house for the enlisted men. Piers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, and a concrete sea wall were constructed during his administration. He has constantly advocated the construction of more drydocks and his efforts have been successful in getting an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the erection of the largest drydock on the coast, work on which will be commenced very shortly. The Admiral has always had the interest of the enlisted men at heart, and it is characteristic of the man, that seeing that an athletic field was needed and no

money was available, he made the grounds with his own resources. Men off liberty on the receiving ship Philadelphia were asked to volunteer to assist in the work and they were repaid for their labor in sumptuous dinners and refreshments which the Admiral gave to the willing workmen. It is the Admiral's intention, after a trip to Europe, to settle down near Seattle.

The Fourth of July was celebrated by the marines at this yard in a manner befitting the occasion. In the morning a program of sports was carried out, the most successful ever held here. The following were the main events and winners: Standing broad jump, Pvt. L. P. Davis, 9 ft. 6½ ins.; running broad jump, Pvt. L. P. Davis, 18 ft. 6 ins.; 100-yard dash, Pvt. L. P. Davis, 10 sec.; throwing the hammer, Pvt. C. Klostermann, 81 ft.; 1000-yard relay race, Co. B; wall scaling by squads, Co. A; tug-of-war, Co. B. Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., commanding Marines, Lieuts. F. A. Ramsey and J. D. Nevin, U.S.M.C., were the judges, and Q.M. Sgt. John Strong, U.S.M.C., was starter. After the sports the men sat down in a very prettily decorated hall to an excellent menu. The program was an exceptionally handsome one, containing on one page a roster of the entire command.

Lieut. F. A. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., has been away during the week at Mare Island undergoing examination for promotion to captain. Mrs. Ramsey accompanied him on his trip. Target practice has commenced at the range near Olalla, about nine miles from the post. Lieut. J. D. Nevin, U.S.M.C., is the range officer this week and Mrs. Nevin and the Lieutenant are camped near the range in a very pretty spot. Baron F. Prueschen, naval attaché to the Austrian Embassy at Washington, visited the yard on Tuesday. Madan. W. H. Pasley reported for duty on the Pennsylvania last week.

The cruisers Washington and Tennessee are to have a fire control system installed here. They will leave the yard in about a month and proceed to Honolulu and Samoa.

In honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Burwell the officers of the yard gave a dance in the sail loft of the equipment building on the 13th. The officers of the cruiser Pennsylvania gave a delightful dance on board ship on the 14th. Capt. and Mrs. Underwood entertained a party of friends at a tug party to Hood's Canal on the 16th.

Mrs. Caustens, of Porto Rico, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Pendleton during the last week. Captain Wilbur, of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, returned Wednesday from a week's visit with friends in camp at Port Gamble, Wash.

Ensign Welsh entertained at dinner on the Pennsylvania on Wednesday, the 15th, for Lieut. and Mrs. Briggs, Miss Marlin and Miss Gillespie of Seattle. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beuret held a reception at their quarters in the yard on the 16th in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Burwell. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bolcom, of Seattle, were guests of Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton for the week and attended the dance on the Pennsylvania.

Paymr. and Mrs. Hall gave a house warming to a host of friends on Saturday evening in their new home on Burwell avenue, Bremerton. Among the guests from out of town were the Misses Price and Gillespie, of Seattle, and Miss Howe, of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Elizabeth Forbes, of Tacoma, is a guest at the home of her son, Mr. F. G. Forbes, chief clerk to the commandant of the yard.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., July 28, 1908.

Major Tenney, of Kentucky, has been visiting his nephew, Dr. Tenney, of Fort Strong, for the past week. Major Tenney was a major in the Confederate Army. Lieut. Malcolm P. Andruss, from Fort Hamilton, with his brother, Mr. Andruss, made a short visit of two days last week to his sister, Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, of Fort Strong. M. P. Willett, of Idaho, spent Monday the guest of Lieut. W. P. Wilson at Fort Revere; they were guests at the Hotel Pemberton for dinner.

Capt. Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., retired, returned to his home in Washington on Monday, leaving his son, Mr. Lewis Merriam, at Fort Revere, with Capt. H. C. Merriam.

Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, of Fort Warren, entertained at dinner Tuesday evening Capt. Frank G. Mauldin and Lieutenant Green from the planter Knox. Mrs. Stevens and Lieutenant Kimberly, of Fort Warren, gave a charming dinner for Colonel Homer and Miss Dyer on Tuesday evening.

On Wednesday Col. W. B. Homer left Fort Warren on his four months' leave. He will retire in November, and all the officers and men of his old command were down to wish him good-bye and good luck in his new life. They were all sorry to see him go, for he had been with them a long time, in these days of many moves. Miss Dyer left for several days' visit in Limerick, Me., on Wednesday.

Mrs. Taylor, of Fort Andrews, returned home from New York and has as her house guest, Miss Lamb, of Philadelphia.

There was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Somers a daughter on Wednesday, July 22, at Fort Strong. Mrs. Kerck, of Fort Terry, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of Illinois, visited her brother, Lieut. A. Clark, at Fort Revere for several days, returning to her home on Saturday. Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam and Lieutenant Wilson and Dr. J. K. Stockard, all of Fort Revere, attended the hop at the Hull Yacht Club on Wednesday evening. The delightful music was furnished by the 10th U.S. Artillery band from Fort Banks. Colonel Hoskins, the district commander, with his staff, made an inspection of the harbor posts on Thursday morning.

The band of the 63d Regiment of Canadian militia from Halifax, which is playing an engagement at Nantasket Beach, were visitors at Fort Revere on Thursday morning. They gave a concert and several danced the Highland fling. They were most interesting in the colors of their regiment and the Highland costume. They were guests at the mess for dinner.

On Thursday afternoon Fort Revere played the return game with Fort Warren. Both teams were in excellent shape and a good game was played, being won by Fort Revere, with a score of 3 to 1.

Mrs. Henry C. Davis, with her son, dined at Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett's, of Fort Andrew, on Friday evening. On Saturday Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck had as their guests for the week end Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Rice, of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Zollars, parents of Capt. C. O. Zollars, of Fort Revere, returned to their home in Des Moines, Ia., after having spent the winter here. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Guillenette, of Boston, have arrived at Fort Revere to visit their sister, Mrs. Davis, wife of Major W. C. Davis.

On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, of Fort Andrews, entertained a party of friends at luncheon, and among them as guest of honor was the Countess von Moltke. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart, who were married on July 18 at Leavenworth, will be at home at the Cliff House, Winthrop, after Aug. 11.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 29, 1908.

A tea and a cadet reception were among social events of interest. On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Scott entertained a number of the ladies of the garrison and their guests at tea. Mrs. Paine poured tea at the daintily appointed table. Among the guests were: Mrs. Summerall, the Misses Fuller, Mrs. Herron and her guest, Mrs. Chambers and her guest, Mrs. Armandale, and Mrs. Traub and her guest, Mrs. Swift. On Saturday evening Mrs. Lynch entertained a number of cadet friends and the young ladies of the post in honor of Miss Chynoweth and of her sister-in-law, Miss Lynch, who is her guest.

Major and Mrs. Chynoweth are occupying, in their absence, the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford. Mrs. Edmund L. Daley, wife of Lieutenant Daley, Engrs., who has been visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Koehler, for the past year, started last week with her sister, Miss Virginia Koehler, for San Francisco en route to the Philippines, to rejoin Lieutenant Daley. Mrs. Daley and Miss Koehler expect to sail from San

Francisco for Manila on Aug. 5. Master Edmund Koehler Daley remains as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Koehler.

Capt. Charles H. Paine left last Sunday for a lengthy trip, which will terminate at his station in the Philippines, where he rejoins his regiment, the 29th Infantry, after a tour of four years at the Military Academy as instructor and for the past year assistant professor in the department of drawing. His mother, Mrs. S. S. Paine, remains for a few weeks at the post prior to her departure for Washington, where she will make her home during the Captain's stay in the Philippines.

The first class will leave for Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, it is expected, about Aug. 9. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, is a guest of Major Carson.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 27, 1908.

The announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Matie Maynard, of Kansas City, Mo., and Lieut. W. N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., of this post. Miss Maynard has been the guest on a number of occasions of friends in the garrison, where she was a great social favorite.

Robert L. Pierce, the seven weeks' old son of Clifford Pierce, general secretary at the Army Y.M.C.A., died July 19 of spinal meningitis at Cushing Hospital in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Kumpe have gone to their new station at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Capt. Robert D. Walsh returned Saturday from the East. He will remain here a few days, where he will join Mrs. Walsh and Master Robert, the 1st of August, in Chicago. Lieut. William L. Patterson, 18th Inf., will leave next week for San Francisco, Cal., en route to join his regiment in the Philippines, at Camp Keithley, Minn.

Major B. B. Buck, who has just arrived from Fort Crook, Neb., will go with the troops in the overland march to Fort Riley. Mrs. C. H. Cochran, who is the guest of Mrs. James A. McGonigle, will leave Friday for Douglas, Wyo., to spend the remainder of the summer with Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman. Mrs. Samuel Wilson and sons, John and Percival, left Thursday for the Thousand Islands, after which they will be the guests of Major and Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick at Governors Island, N.Y. Capt. H. E. Eames has returned from Gettysburg, Pa.

Mrs. W. W. Wood and Miss Marjory Wood left Wednesday for Pueblo, Colo., to spend the summer. Mrs. Emmet H. McElroy entertained Thursday at her home in Kansas City, Mo., with a most delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. William M. Hensley, formerly Miss Matie Maynard. The 1st of August Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley will go to Yellowstone Park, returning to this post Sept. 1. An excursion of more than five hundred persons came up on the electric road from Kansas City, Wednesday. They arrived about eleven o'clock, and after lunch were shown over the entire garrison. Lieut. J. S. Chambers returned Thursday from a visit with relatives in Kentucky.

The foundations for the three new double sets of lieutenants' quarters on McClellan avenue are well under way. Brick work will be commenced on one building next week. Mrs. C. E. Dentler and children left for the North Saturday. Major Dentler will join them in a short time. Capt. and Mrs. Stanley G. Zinke and Miss Harriet Smith spent Thursday in Kansas City. Captain Zinke left that evening for Fort D. A. Russell. Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Barlow have returned from a six weeks' visit with relatives at Brooklyn, N.Y., and Block Island, R.I. Miss May Hunter is among the guests at a house party given this week by Miss Gladys Tanner at her home in Atchison, Kas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roger D. Black announce the birth of a son, July 23. Capt. Ewing E. Booth returned Thursday from a ten days' visit in Washington. Capt. Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf., has moved into the quarters, No. 185-B Grant avenue, which were formerly occupied by Capt. Robert D. Walsh. Mrs. Walter F. Hartigan, of Kansas City, Mo., who has been visiting Miss Caroline Barnes and Mrs. L. M. Dolde, will leave next week for the Philippines to join her husband, Lieutenant Hartigan, who is stationed with his regiment, the 4th Infantry, at Iloilo. Misses Margery Wood and Lucile Mathews attended the card party given by Mrs. Clarence Chase Friday at her home in Atchison, Kas.

Major D. H. Boughton has returned from Spirit Lake, Ia., and will leave early in August for Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Kerwin and Lieut. W. J. O'Loughlin entertained with a swimming party at the gymnasium Friday evening. Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf., and Miss Farnsworth, arrived Friday from Fort Wayne, Mich. Captain Farnsworth will enter the School of the Line.

The examination of all the candidates for commissions as second lieutenants in the Army closed Friday, and many of the young men have left for their homes. The expert rifle contest was finished Friday. The announcement of the result in this final shooting for records will be made before the commandant leaves for Fort Riley.

Capt. and Mrs. James R. Lindsey have returned from a three weeks' trip through the South. Mrs. Farrand Sayre and Miss Elizabeth Sayre left Sunday for Monticello, Mo. Messrs. Samuel Fuller, Robert Wallace and Robert Loughborough were among the guests at the week's-end house party given by Miss Katherine Mason at her home in Platte City, Mo.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 17, 1908.

Most of the competitors for the Pacific Rifle and Pistol Competition have already arrived and include Captains Bradley, 14th Inf.; Chapman, 20th Inf.; Barker, 3d Inf.; Edwards, C.A.C.; Buck, C.A.C.; Craig, 4th Field Art.; Lieuts. C. H. Knight, Engr. Corps.; Neal, Field Art.; Pardes, Ahrends and Phillips, 20th Inf.; Ewell, 3d Inf.; Burch and Pierson, 14th Cav.; Rozelle and Hill, 22d Inf.

Mrs. Marion P. Mans returned last week from a short stay in Paso Robles. Major William M. Wright and family arrived in the post recently and were the guests for several days of Major and Mrs. McIver. Major Wright came as a member of the board appointed to convene here for the purpose of revising the Small Arms Firing Regulations. Other members of the board are Major McIver, 20th Inf., and Captain Stritzinger, 22d Inf., and Captain Carter, 14th Cav. Captain Stritzinger and family are back in the post again after two months' leave spent visiting in the East.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis had as guests at a delightful dinner on Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Walter K. Wright, Mrs. Merriman, Major and Mrs. William M. Wright, and Captain Carter. Capt. and Mrs. F. D. Webster and little daughter returned last Friday from a most enjoyable trip through the Yosemite Park. Mrs. W. K. Wright entertained at an informal tea one afternoon this week in honor of Mrs. Alford and Mrs. Chapman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Francis B. Eastman, 10th Inf., whose marriage was celebrated here last month, are back from their honeymoon, spent in the southern part of the state, and are guests for a short time of Mrs. Eastman's parents, Col. and Mrs. Moon, before going to their new home at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips have as their guests Mrs. Knight, of Fort Mason, Cal., and Miss Brewster, of Leavenworth, Kas. Miss Cora Smedberg returned to her home in San Francisco last week after a delightful visit, during which she divided her time between her sister, Mrs. McIver, and Mrs. Henry Kiersted.

As a compliment to Mrs. W. M. Wright, who recently arrived in the post, Mrs. Walter K. Wright was hostess Thursday afternoon at a bridge and five hundred party, after which



returns directly to Fort Des Moines by marching, and the 7th Cavalry will march back to Fort Riley. The headquarters and band and two battalions of the 13th Infantry, the headquarters and band and seven companies of the 16th Infantry, and the headquarters and Companies I and L, of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, organized as a brigade, will march from the camp of instruction to Topeka, Kas., where they will board cars and travel by rail to St. Joseph. All of these troops will return to their respective posts, Forts Leavenworth, Crook and Leavenworth by rail, save wheel transportation and machine-gun platoons. These will return by marching. Batteries E, of the 5th Field Artillery, and A, of the 6th Field Artillery, go to St. Joseph, by way of Topeka, by marching. Both organizations return to the reservation by marching, after which they will hold their target practice, in company with the batteries of the 6th Field Artillery, upon the return of the latter from their sixteen-day road march into Nebraska.

Under the direction of Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th Cav., the preparation of the maneuver camp on the Pawnee Flats is being pushed to completion. Gangs of carpenters, plumbers and laborers are working every day, including Sundays. Forty carpenters are at work on sixteen bath-houses and 148 latrines, to be completed by July 31. Everything will be in readiness when the troops arrive.

The troops of the Kansas National Guard will be the only ones from the states to remain ten days at the camp of instruction on this reservation, while the Nebraska troops will not put in their appearance at all. In making the estimates of the cost, the Nebraska officers forgot to count the increased pay for officers and enlisted men granted by Congress this spring. They figured the cost on the old pay schedule. As a result, they failed to ask the War Department for enough money, and decided not to attend the camp this year. Other states made the same mistake, but will send their troops for eight days instead of ten.

Six patent kitchen tables for the use of the bakers' and cooks' school have been built in Junction City and delivered to the school authorities. These tables are of Captain Holbrook's own devising. Captain Holbrook is the director of the school. They are of solid oak, are twelve feet long, each having six large drawers, a meat board, bread board, and metal bucket holder. Without a doubt this style of table will soon be installed in every kitchen in the post, and probably will be adopted for use throughout the army.

Lieut. Duncan Elliott, 8th Cav., and Vets. Alexander Flummer, 4th Cav., have returned from Diamond, Wyo., where they purchased for the Mounted Service School twelve horses and ten polo ponies, which have arrived. Two horses from that section tried in the school work were so satisfactory that it was decided to purchase a number. In the near future a trip will be made to Kentucky to purchase animals from the Blue Grass section for use in the school. The idea of securing animals from different sections of the country is to ascertain just what breed is to be preferred for the all-around work of the Service.

The band of the 6th Field Artillery has been engaged to play at Clay Center on Aug. 13, 14, 15 and 16, during a Chautauqua which will be held in that city. The band, under the competent leadership of Bandmaster Herzog, is justly growing in popularity in this section of the state. Recently the band of the 7th Cavalry, under the leadership of Bandmaster Brockenshire, played in Manhattan, and people are still talking of the excellent music it rendered before many large crowds. Both of Fort Riley's bands are almost constantly in demand, and as a result their members are securing considerable extra money in addition to their pay.

Max Sibinsky, a Russian Jew and a private of Battery A, 6th F.A., stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., last week offered one of the most peculiar cases that has ever come under observation in the hospital of that post. Shortly after being admitted to the hospital he went to sleep and slept for 120 hours without waking. He is a phenomenal piano player and claims to be the son of a Russian nobleman, a captain in the Russian navy.

#### FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., July 27, 1908.

Capt. C. De F. Chandler, the expert balloonist of the Signal Corps, returned to the post after a short trip to St. Louis to witness the recent balloon contests. Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, 2d Field Art., and wife, née Carlton, are paying a visit to Lieutenant Glassford's parents, Col. and Mrs. William A. Glassford, commandant Fort Omaha. Ensign William A. Glassford, Jr., U.S. Navy, of the destroyer Preble, stationed at San Francisco, is spending a few days at the post. It is the first time for several years that both the young officers have been able to visit their parents at the same time.

Mrs. Knickerbocker, of Chicago, Ill., mother of Mrs. Oury, is visiting the post. Miss Gorgas, daughter of Colonel Gorgas, of the Medical Corps, who has done so much to make Panama a place to live in, is visiting Miss Ottala Nesmith, daughter of Captain Nesmith, Signal Corps. Mrs. Farrel and daughter, mother and sister of Mrs. Haskell, are spending some time at the post.

Miss Ottala Nesmith gave an enjoyable luncheon in honor of her friend and visitor, Miss Gorgas. The friends of Dr. James S. Kennedy, surgeon of the post, have been congratulating the Doctor on having been recommended by the Surgeon General for a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps. The commission bears date of July 7, 1908. Colonel Glassford and his son, Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, will leave for the maneuver camps on Monday. Mrs. Glassford, Jr., will remain for some time keeping Mrs. Glassford, Sr., company during the Colonel's absence.

Word has been received at the post that quite a large sum has been allotted for barracks and other improvements which are needed to place Fort Omaha in condition to meet the demands of the school the coming year. A new bakery is under construction and the building is being rushed to completion. The new double set of barracks will be located between the road leading to the stables and the barracks of Cos. D and H; the stables will be removed across the bridge and placed near the railroad to prevent any contamination by flies. The engineering feat of grading the hill in the rear of the officers' quarters is nearing completion and the ground when sodded will add greatly to the appearance of the post as well as carry away the surplus water which made the rear road impassable after rains. The balloon house is nearing completion and will likely be turned over to the contractors to put in the concrete floor this week.

Mr. Glidden, the famous automobilist and originator of the Glidden tours, is now interesting himself in ballooning and will make an ascension some time in October of this year, and will try to wrest the long distance record, starting from Omaha.

Miss May Mahoney entertained a box party at Boyd's theater Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Gorgas, of Panama, and Mrs. Glassford, of West Point, N.Y. Those present were Miss Gorgas, Mrs. Glassford, Miss Farrel, of New York, Miss Nesmith and Miss Kennedy, of Fort Omaha, and Miss Mahoney.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Glassford gave a lawn and dancing party at their quarters in honor of their guests, Lieut. and Mrs. P. D. Glassford and Ensign W. A. Glassford. The grounds were brilliantly illuminated by electric lights hidden inside Japanese lanterns and strung throughout the grove surrounding the quarters. The dance programs were arranged in a novel and original manner; the ladies and gentlemen were given programs with different numbers; each number on a lady's program had a corresponding number on one of the gentlemen's lists, and in this manner each lady was secured as dance partner for each dance. The dance music was rendered by the string orchestra of the 16th Infantry Band of Fort Crook, and was notable for its good time and rhythm. Those present were Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Gohn, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Reyburn, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. Gowen, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. P. D. Glassford, Mrs. W. A. Glassford, Miss Farrel, Miss Mahoney, Miss Tyler, Miss Kennedy, Miss Nesmith, Miss Gorgas, Miss Olmstead, General Morton, Gen. and Mrs. Gowen, Colonel Glassford, Lieutenant

A roster of the 6th Field Artillery, comprising the names of the officers, sergeants and corporals of that regiment and a list of the battles, engagements, etc., has been completed by the press of the Mounted Service School.

The headquarters, band and ten troops of the 2d Cavalry, and the headquarters, band and eleven troops of the 7th Cavalry, organized as a brigade, will proceed, by marching from this post, to St. Joseph, Mo., for the military tournament, under command of Brig. Gen. J. B. Kerr, going by way of Topeka and Atchison. After the tournament the 2d Cavalry

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Neil, U.S. Navy, Lieutenant Riley, Lieutenant Glassford, Major Galbraith, Captain Warfield, Captains Van Dusen, Chandler, Hines, Gowen, Hepburn and Buchan, Dr. Kennedy, Ensign P. Glassford, Messrs. Tyler, Lowe and Mackey.

Miss Louise Kennedy gave a bowling party on Friday evening in honor of the visitors at the post, Lieut. and Mrs. P. Glassford, Ensign W. A. Glassford, U.S.N., and Miss Gorals, of Panama. Bowling was enjoyed and the party then adjourned to the house, where refreshments were served on the piazza, which was lighted with Japanese lanterns. Music from the guitar and mandolin ended the pleasant evening's program. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, Ensign Glassford, Miss Gorgas, Miss Farrel, Miss Nesmith, Miss Harrison, Miss Olmstead, Miss Mahoney, Captain Chandler, Lieutenant Neil, U.S.N., Mr. Osborn, Mr. Peak, Mr. Branden, Mr. Lowe, Col. and Mrs. Glassford, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy and Miss Louise Kennedy.

#### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 27, 1908.

One of the most attractive social affairs of recent date was a luncheon given by Mrs. Blatchford, July 15, in honor of the ladies of the post and their guests. Innumerable hot-house plants lent a decorative touch to the beautiful drawing-rooms, while the table was effective in its color scheme of green and white. A stringed orchestra of the 2d Field Artillery discoursed many classical and operatic selections throughout the afternoon. Mrs. Blatchford was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Green. Among those present were: Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, of Montreal; Mrs. Van Dusen, Mrs. Eddy, of Seattle; Mrs. Cotchett, Mrs. Tanner, Miss Adele Vincent, of New Orleans; Mrs. Morrison, of West Point; Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Persons, Sr., of Atlanta; Mrs. Stiever, Miss Black, of Cheyenne.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fitz-Hugh Jones and little daughter arrived from Fort Riley during the week. Mrs. Errington is visiting relatives in Chicago and will later join her sister on a yachting cruise on the Michigan lakes. Lieut. O. L. Brunzell spent a few days at the post, coming in from maneuver camp at Pole Mountain.

Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Jones entertained at an elaborate dinner Saturday, July 18. Beautiful cut-flowers and ferns were tastefully employed in the table embellishment. Among those present were: Col. and Mrs. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Van Dusen, Mr. Ripley, Col. and Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Eskridge, Captains Butner and Pulis.

Lieutenant Barzynski left July 18 for Fort Sheridan to participate in the annual Army shoot. Mrs. Appel was hostess of the Monday afternoon Bridge Club on July 20. Miss Elizabeth Gill, of Cheyenne, entertained at "hearts" Saturday, July 25. The prize was won by Miss Katherine Taylor. Those who attended from the post were: Miss Armstrong, of Montreal; Misses Taylor, Miss Vincent, of New Orleans; Mrs. Tanner, and Mrs. Morrison, of West Point.

Dr. Zinke arrived July 25 en route to maneuver at Pole Mountain. Capt. and Mrs. Cotchett and a party of friends enjoyed a delightful spin in their car to the maneuver centers at Pole Mountain. Miss Armstrong entertained at a bowling party July 24. Among those who enjoyed the game were: Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Tanner, Misses Taylor, Miss Vincent, Captains Cotchett and Griffen, Lieutenants Parrot and Rucker and Mr. Don Eddy. A chafing-dish supper followed at the home of Mrs. Appel. Mrs. George Lewis Wickes, of Denver, is expected during the week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. A. Hirst Appel.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., July 27, 1908.

Major and Mrs. W. C. Wren are enjoying Fort Porter and the castle by entertaining many friends during the lovely summer season here. Mrs. William Hay and her son, Miss Morton, of Chicago, and Miss Bunnell, of Michigan, are staying at the castle this week. Other visitors in the garrison are Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, of Washington, D.C., who is with her son and his charming young wife. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew C. Wright have asked Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Thorne, of Madison Barracks, for a week's-end visit. Captain Thorne is on temporary duty at Fort Niagara. Mr. Mudgett, his daughter and Miss Wilson, of Clinton, Ia., are with Lieut. J. D. Mudgett, en route to Ellingtonville, N.Y.

There have been dinner parties galore this past week. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey were the hosts at the handsome dinner in honor of Mrs. Humphrey, of Washington. Thursday Mrs. Andrew C. Wright entertained Mrs. Wren and her guests. The table was lovely with bowls of pink and lavender asters. On Friday Mrs. Frank B. Davis also gave a most delightful dinner, the honor guest being Mrs. Hay. The color scheme was pink, and sweet peas, the season's favorite flowers, were used in great profusion.

Friday Mrs. and Miss Wren were "at home," a buffet luncheon being the occasion. The enjoyable affair was for Mrs. Charles H. Barth, of Fort Niagara, and a bovy of charming young girls, who compose her mid-summer house party, and Miss Margarette Morton, who is with Miss Wren. After a drive through the shady streets of the beautiful city of Buffalo the party returned to Fort Porter for an informal tea, given by Miss Mitchell. Mrs. William Auman, of Oakland place, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Edwin Winans, gave a bridge afternoon in honor of her friend and guest, Mrs. Penney, wife of Brig. Gen. C. G. Penney, U.S.A., of California. Mrs. Wren, Mrs. Humphrey and a number of the Fort Porter ladies were present. Mrs. Wren and Mrs. Mitchell were given dainty favors for a large price.

Mrs. Charles H. Barth's ball on the 20th of the month and the hop given by the visiting officers at Fort Niagara on the 25th were both joys to the younger and dancing set. Major and Mrs. Barth invited a number of friends from Niagara-on-

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the Lake, Youngstown and Fort Porter. Mrs. Frank Davis chaperoned Miss Mitchell, Miss Wren and Mrs. Morton for the officers' ball at the Eldorado Hotel at Youngstown. Miss Mitchell wore a princess gown of pink organdy, Miss Wren a lovely Empire toilette of blue embroidered mull, Miss Morton a dainty lace and organdy dress, and Mrs. Davis a handsome white lace gown. General Grant presents the medals on Thursday, and soon after the officers will leave for their posts.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Nebr., July 27, 1908.

Mrs. Saxton is the guest of Mrs. Farber. Mrs. Halliday, from Fort Fremont, S.C., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Carson. Mr. Gorden and Miss Gorden are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury.

Capt. and Mrs. Evans gave a most delightful lawn party on Wednesday, July 15. The tennis court in front of their quarters was covered with tarps and afforded an excellent place for dancing. The tents and flag decorations and Japanese lanterns made a beautiful scene; every one voted it a unique and highly enjoyable affair. Tables for supper were spread in the yard and lighted by candles. Mrs. Farber gave a bowling party on Saturday, the 18th, for Mrs. Saxton. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherburne, Chaplain Brennan and Lieutenant Collins.

Mrs. Donnelly gave a delightful high-five party for Mrs. Rethorst on Thursday. Miss Ware and Mrs. Sherburne tied for first prize, Fort Robinson spoon, Miss Ware winning on a cut. Miss Slocum and Mrs. Lawson tied for the guests' prize, Miss Slocum winning a dainty cut-glass vinaigrette. Mrs. Kingsbury won the consolation prize, a cut-glass toothbrush holder. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer entertained at dinner in honor of Mrs. Saxton. Capt. and Mrs. Farber, Capt. and Mrs. Evans and Lieutenant Edmunds were also present.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. O'Connor gave a dinner on Friday, the 17th. Covers were laid for ten—Capt. and Mrs. Duff, Capt. and Mrs. Farber, Mrs. Saxton, Miss Ware, Lieutenant Henry and Mr. Gaylord. The card party given by Mrs. Donaldson for Mrs. Halliday, Mrs. Saxton and Mrs. Lawson, was thoroughly enjoyed. There were two tables of bridge and four of five hundred. Mrs. Mueller won the bridge prize, a Cluny lace centerpiece; Mrs. Rethorst the one at five hundred, a silver paper cutter. One guest prize was won by Mrs. Shillock, a framed picture; the other by Miss Nettie McCrackin, a gold hat-pin.

Miss Ethel Carson is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rethorst. Mrs. Kingsbury, Mr. Gorden, Miss Slocum, Miss Gorden and Miss Clara Kingsbury left on Monday for a trip through Yellowstone Park, to be gone ten days or two weeks. Colonel Kingsbury came down on Sunday from camp and spent the day with his family.

The 4th Cavalry camped here on Saturday afternoon and Sunday on their way to camp at Dale Creek, Wyo. Several dinners and lunches were given for the officers and a reception at the Officers' Club, which was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. Delicious refreshments were served and heartily relished by the officers, after their long hike from Meade, with field rations. Misses Josephine and Angela Ware have gone home after a delightful visit to Mrs. Duff.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., July 29, 1908.

Major Gen. and Mrs. F. D. Grant left on the 25th to attend the wedding of their nephew, Mr. Potter Palmer, Jr., in Chicago. Col. and Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand spent the week-end visiting friends in Pennington, N.J. They had for their guest last week Miss Minnie A. Townsend, daughter of Brig. Gen. E. F. Townsend, formerly colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry. Among recent visitors may be mentioned Mrs. George C. Barnhardt and daughter at Mrs. William T. Johnston's, and Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, of Fort George Wright, Spokane, and the Rev. William Lowndes, of Nassau, Bahamas Islands, at Chaplain Edmund B. Smith's.

Mrs. Charles Richard has returned from a visit at Gen. and Mrs. Henry B. Osgood's, Stephentown, N.Y. Mrs. Edmund B. Smith is spending a few weeks at Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan's camp, "The Bivouac," Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. Capt. and Mrs. Glenn H. Davis have left for Fort Leavenworth, making some visits en route. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Adams leave this week on three months' leave. Col. and Mrs. W. H. C. Bowen and daughter have arrived and have moved into their quarters, A, Brick row, Fort Jay.

The 113th Co., Coast Art., from Fort Hancock, Lieut. N. Pendleton Rogers, Jr., in command, is here at present, relieving the 137th Co. The troops of the 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., now at target practice at Plattburg, are expected to return within a week or two. The Friday evening hops have been maintained during their absence, with a fair attendance for summer weather, but it will be a pleasure to have the full garrison here again.

FORT SLOCUM.

Fort Slocum, N.Y., July 29, 1908.

Mrs. Bubb, wife of Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, spent several days on the post last week. Mrs. Schenk, widow of General Schenk, is visiting her niece, Mrs. G. McD. Van Pool. Mr. and Mrs. Dugan, of Catonsville, Md., have been the guests of Major and Mrs. T. B. Dugan. Capt. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., and Capt. Laurence A. Curtis, 22d Inf., have been under instructions in examining recruits for the past ten days. Captain O'Shea will be stationed in New York city, relieving Capt. Clifford C. Carson, C.A., who will proceed to Raleigh, N.C. Captain Curtis will be recruiting officer in Fall River, Mass.

Mrs. Keogh, of Syracuse, N.Y., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Patrick H. McAndrew. Mr. Miller and Miss Eyre spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Horowitz.

On Wednesday, July 15, Mrs. Daniel Gintey gave a very pretty luncheon. The guests were: Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Condon, of Pelham; Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan, Mrs. Henry W. Wessells, Mrs. Dugan, Mrs. Henry A. Shaw, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Charles B. Drake, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. G. McD. Van Pool, Mrs. Schenk, Mrs. Guillemet, Mrs. P. H. McAndrew, Mrs. J. T. Watson, Mrs. C. B. Ross, Mrs. N. N. Horowitz and Miss M. T. Ross. On Friday evening, July 17, Lieut. and Mrs. James T. Watson entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence B. Ross and their guests, Miss Elsie Walker and Mr. Wallace McCutcheon.

Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., is inspecting the post this week. Capt. John R. Thomas, Jr., who has a leave of two months, with his wife, will sail for Europe about Aug. 1, where they will join Mrs. White, mother of Mrs. Thomas.

Mrs. Horowitz, with her little daughter, is visiting her parents on Staten Island. Mrs. Henry A. Shaw gave a charming luncheon on Thursday, July 23.

There have been two funerals here during the past week—that of Private Vernane, 2d Co., who died on July 25, took place on Sunday. The funeral of Q.M. Sergeant Farmer, of the 4th Co., who died on the 27th, took place on the 28th from his home on Drake avenue, New Rochelle.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 28, 1908.

Capt. and Mrs. Gohn entertained Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Ball and Mrs. Struthers at dinner Sunday night. Lieuts. P. L. Smith and Short left to-day for Chicago to take part as competitors in the Northern Pistol Competition. Capt. and Mrs. Ball have been entertaining Captain Ball's brother, Mr. Everett Ball, who is a leading attorney of Marquette, Mich. Mr. Ball left for his home Saturday. Capt. Jack Hayes, promoted last week from this regiment to the 24th Infantry, has effected transfer with Capt. P. C. Harris, General Staff, and the former will therefore remain with the 16th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Gohn, Captain Warfield, and Lieutenants McCune and Brown were among the Fort Crook guests at Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Glassford's dinner at Fort Omaha Saturday night. First Lieut. W. O. Boswell, recently promoted to the 21st Infantry, left Thursday night for his new station at Fort Logan, Colo.

Lieutenant McCune entertained his father, Mr. John McCune, of Omaha, over Sunday. Capt. Jack Hayes gave a stag luncheon Friday in honor of Mr. Everett Ball, Captain Ball's brother. The other guests were Captains Dalton, Warfield, Ball and Lieutenant Short.

Major D. E. McCarthy and Capt. Cecil Stewart left last week for Camp Emmett Crawford, Wyo., where they are to be chief quartermaster and chief commissary, respectively, during the coming maneuvers. Captain Warfield's company of this regiment has been designated as headquarter guard during the maneuvers at Fort Riley.

Lieutenants Short and Boswell and Mrs. Galbraith, of Omaha, were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins Wednesday night. Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Buchan entertained at dinner last Wednesday, having Gen. and Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieutenant Colonel Evans, General Staff, and Miss Ferrell, of Omaha, as their guests.

Lieutenants Short, Morison and Boswell, Mrs. Crimmins and Mrs. W. C. Bennett were judges at a prize dance of the enlisted men held in the gymnasium hall Wednesday evening. Captain Crimmins was the donor of the prizes. All the officers and ladies of the garrison attended as spectators.

Capt. and Mrs. Ball gave a dinner Thursday night in honor of their house guest Mr. Everett Ball, of Marquette, Mich. Covers were laid for eight, theater guests being Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Jack Hayes and Mrs. Struthers.

The quarantine has been lifted from Colonel Gardener's quarters, his two young daughters, who have been ill for the past month with chicken pox, having almost entirely recovered.

FORT OGLETHORPE NOTES.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 26, 1908.

Miss Edwards entertained the following at bridge Thursday: Miss Dora O'Keefe, Miss Josephine O'Keefe, Miss Baker, Miss Stratton, Mrs. Talbot and Miss Goldman. Chaplain T. E. O'Keefe entertained with a delightful musical at the 12th Cavalry camp Friday evening at seven-thirty for the amusement of the men.

Lieut. John A. Degen and Lieut. Reynold F. Migdaliski left last week for Fort Niagara, to take part in the Atlantic Rifle Competition.

Mrs. Henry J. Goldman entertained with a six-handed euchre party on Monday evening when her guests were Mrs. John Craig, Mrs. Horatio G. Sickel, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Mrs. Reynold F. Migdaliski, Miss Dora O'Keefe, Miss Josephine O'Keefe, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Frank Edwards, Miss Trumbo, Miss Goldman, Miss Baker and Miss Ewing. Mrs. Ralph Talbot won the prize. Major and Mrs. Charles Ewing entertained Captain Toffey, Lieutenant Peck and Lieutenant Morrison at dinner Saturday evening. Miss Edwards entertained with a charming hop supper Saturday evening when her guests were Miss Josephine O'Keefe, Miss Dora O'Keefe, Miss Stratton, Miss Goldman, Miss Baker, Lieuts. Girard L. McEntee, Jr., Harry S. Gillespie, Robert M. Campbell, Charles L. Scott, Augustine W. Robins and William D. Geary, and Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, Jr.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., July 22, 1908.

Miss Chilton, of Texas, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards at Fort Flagler. Capt. M. C. Buckley is at Fort Ward for ten days of official business. Major and Mrs. M. K. Barroll entertained with a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Cummings on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Caroline Vokmar, daughter of the late Colonel Vose, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Barroll to remain about two weeks. The officers and ladies of Fort Casey enjoyed a clam bake on Whidbey Island on last Sunday.

Col. and Mrs. Cummings left on Thursday for Michigan. The entire garrison, including officers and men, were down to bid farewell to the Colonel. With the band playing the boat pulled out, and Chaplain Easterbrook proposed three cheers "for our departing chief, Colonel Albert S. Cummings," and the dock fairly rang with the rousing cheers.

Colonel Cummings leaves a place that will be hard to fill, not only the one at headquarters, but in the hearts of every man, woman and child at Worden. Miss Cummings remains with friends here until Aug. 15, when she sails for Alaska. At present she is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Miller. Mrs. George T. Bartlett, of Fort Flagler, was hostess at an afternoon tea on Saturday evening in honor of Miss Reed, of California, and Miss Martin, of Tennessee. Mrs. Bartlett is well known for her charming southern hospitality, and it was never more enjoyed than on this occasion. The dining room was artistically decorated in nasturtiums. Mrs. Hamilton and Mrs. Beck served tea and ices. Among those present were Misses Reed, Martin, Cummings, Masteller, Whinnery, Messrs. Masteller, Reeder, Miller, Hamilton, Volkmar, Buck, Major Bartlett, Lieutenants Williford, Burt, Vose and Henderson.

Capt. Harry W. Newton has returned from a week's fishing trip at Crescent Lake. Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson and Mr. Anderson are all the guests of Lieutenant Anderson, of Fort Casey.

The officers and the Puget Sound Navy Yard bade fare-

well on the 18th to their commandant, as Rear Admiral W. T. Burwell retired on that date. Admiral Burwell is one of the most energetic and popular officers that have ever served on this coast. The Seattle papers have contained numerous accounts of his success, and the regret that he is to leave this coast. Admiral Burwell is succeeded by Capt. John A. Rodgers.

Great preparation is being made for the maneuvers of the Infantry and Cavalry at American Lake, near Seattle, in August. There will be 8,000 troops to participate, and it will be an immense undertaking.

BORN.

BLACK.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 23, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Roger D. Black, C.E., a son.

BLOOM.—Born at Camp Josman, P.I., July 27, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Edward G. Bloom, 4th Inf., a son.

BRADLEY.—Born at Baltimore, Md., July 19, 1908, to Midshipman W. Bradley, Jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradley, a daughter.

CARSON.—Born at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 24, 1908, to the wife of Capt. Thomas G. Carson, 10th Cav., a daughter, Alta May.

CLOUD.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1908, to the wife of Capt. M. M. Cloud, U.S.A., retired, a daughter, Frances.

CRON.—Born at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, June 17, 1908, to Lieut. A. C. Cron, 10th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Cron, a son, Gordon Nash Cron.

DOLPH.—Born, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. C. A. Dolph, 26th Inf., U.S.A., July 22, 1908, at San Antonio, Texas.

INGRAM.—Born at Chicago, Ill., July 27, 1908, to the wife of Capt. R. E. Ingram, 10th Inf., a son, Mandeville Ingram.

MICKLE.—Born at Mobile, Ala., July 19, 1908, to the wife of Capt. William E. Mickle, Jr., 1st Inf., National Guard of Alabama, a daughter, granddaughter to Gen. William E. Mickle, adjutant general of the United Confederate Veterans.

SHAPTER.—Born at Schenectady, N.Y., July 6, 1908, to George Headley Shapter and Mrs. Shapter, a son. Mrs. Shapter is the daughter of Sergt. Major De Witt Ainsworth, U.S.A., retired.

SOMERS.—Born at Fort Strong, Mass., July 22, 1908, to the wife of Lieut. Richard H. Somers, C.A.C., a daughter.

MARRIED.

McKERR-KASTAN—BAINBRIDGE.—At Portland, Ore., July 11, 1908, Irene Augusta, daughter of Col. A. H. Bainbridge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bainbridge, and Mr. Henri M. de Rohan McKerr-Kastan.

MONSEN—LESLIE.—At Jersey City, N.J., July 20, 1908, Miss M. Monson, U.S.N., and Miss Sadie Isabel Leslie.

PHINNEY—NAILL.—At Fort Niagara, N.Y., July 17, 1908, Lieut. Robert Truman Phinney, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Idia Naill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Naill, of El Reno, Oklahoma.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—Died at Larabee's Point, Lake Champlain, N.Y., Monday, July 27, 1908, Major W. C. Bartlett, U.S.A., retired. Funeral service at West Point, Thursday, July 30, at 3:30 p.m.

KENDALL.—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, July 6, 1908, Kate Prescott Kendall, daughter of Major and Mrs. F. A. Kendall, U.S.A.

LYONS.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 22, 1908, P. J. Lyons, aged seventy-four years; father of Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, U.S.M.C.

MCREA.—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 28, 1908, Henry I. McCreas, formerly assistant paymaster, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy Sept. 30, 1907.

OSWALT.—Died at Manila, P.I., July 27, 1908, 2d Lieut. Bernard P. Oswalt, 29th U.S. Inf.

STEERS.—Died at Water Mills, N.Y., July 27, 1908, Abraham Steers, father of the wives of Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N., and of Lieut. J. De Camp Hall, 4th U.S. Inf.

UPTON.—Died at Hurdsfield, N.D., July 15, 1908, Mrs. John B. Upton, widow of John B. Upton, late quartermaster 28th Mich. Volunteers, and mother of Mr. Dan Upton, of Buffalo, N.Y., and Capt. L. S. Upton, 1st U.S. Inf. Internment was in Batavia, N.Y.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The First Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, returned from a week of camp life at East Haven on the evening of July 25, at the close of a day of torrential rain. The regiment has been complimented for its target work, and for the excellence of the camp's sanitary arrangements, Major McCook stating that he would submit to the medical publications plans of the sinks built, as of superior model. During the week 24,450 cartridges of service ammunition, 30,000 of reloaded and 3,120 of revolver, a total of 57,570 shots, were fired and accounted for. Attention is called to the bad practice of militiamen supplementing the liberal and ample ration by private purchase, as not conducive to the habit of economy essential in regular service.

Lieut. Col. Willard C. Fisk, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., passed the brigade examining board, an election for major, made vacant by his promotion, will soon be held. It is said that there will be several candidates, and the officers are apparently departing from the old custom of electing unanimously the next in the line of promotion.

The 2d Separate Division, Naval Militia, is designated to perform a tour of cruise duty in the vicinity of Chaumont Bay, Lake Ontario, from Aug. 8 to 15.

The first team of Co. A, 6th Mass. Vol. Inf., captured the 1st Corps Cadets trophy in a match with fifteen other crack rifle teams from Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, at Wakefield, on July 28. Co. A, which comes from Wakefield, made 156 on the 200-yd. range; 160 on the 500-yd. range, making a grand total of 316. Sergt. F. I. Kean, of Co. G, 5th Mass. Vol. Inf., was the best in dual shot at the range.

At Camp Fort, Sea Girt, N.J., July 31, Governor Fort had as his guests to review the New Jersey troops Secretary of War Wright. This is the first time in four years that there has been a distinguished visitor of national importance at Sea Girt. During Governor Stokes' first year in camp, Secretary of War Elihu Root was a visitor here, and during Governor Murphy's term President Roosevelt came here for a day.

Three hundred men will be in the camp of the Pennsylvania State Fencibles, under command of Lieut. Robert Shoch, at Sea Isle City the coming week.

Resignations in the N.Y.N.G. announced this week are those of 1st Lieuts. Allison G. Crandall and William S. Beattie, of the 14th and 23d Regiments, respectively. Lieutenant Crandall has accepted a responsible position in Kansas City, while the resignation of Lieutenant Beattie is due to business pressure. Lieutenant Crandall was a sergeant in one of the companies of the 13th Regiment, C.A., when, in 1906, he was elected second lieutenant of Co. I, 14th Regt. He was promoted to his present position only a comparatively short time ago. Lieutenant Beattie enlisted in the company which he now leaves Oct. 4, 1899; was warranted corporal Nov. 9, 1904; sergeant, April 24, 1899; first sergeant, May 15, 1901; elected second lieutenant June 4, 1903, and received his present commission Nov. 10, 1904.

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to organizations of the National Guard as follows: Each regiment will receive thirty-two of the rifles, each squadron of cavalry sixteen, each company of signal corps eight, and each separate troop of cavalry and separate company of infantry will also receive eight rifles.

The Norfolk Blues, N.G. Va., elected two new officers July 25. H. B. Webster was advanced from junior to senior first lieutenant; F. G. Jordan to junior first lieutenant; Otto Scharch, to senior second lieutenant, and Charles B. Borland was elected junior second lieutenant. After the election the Blues formed for the practice march, leaving Norfolk about five o'clock, and covering about twenty miles before their return during the night. Forty-five enlisted men started on the march, with the full quota of officers.

Co. E, 71st Regt., N.G. Va., left Norfolk on the night of July 25 for a twelve-mile hike, carrying their shelter tents on their backs, and engaged in maneuvers on the following day at Great Bridge.

The Naval Reserves of the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania and South Carolina returned to their home ports this week, after a ten days' maneuver practice on Chesapeake Bay. The Sylvia, Yankee, Vixen, Cuba and Fairy carried the reserves under command of Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., of the Yankees. The maneuvers were under the direction of naval officers, and were up to date in every particular. The success of the target practice was not more marked than the progress made in other departments, notably in signal work. Lieutenant Commander Mitchener, of the Reserves, said that the tour was the best the Reserves ever had.

The attention of the National Guard was this week called to the fact that the War Department forbids the enlistments in the Regular Army of men who have been members of the National Guard of a state or territory until they have been honorably discharged. It is further ordered that no applicant known to be a member of the National Guard shall be accepted at a recruiting station with a view to enlistment. Recruiting officers will require those who acknowledge themselves to be or to have been members of such organizations to exhibit their discharges before accepting them.

It is expected that the riflemen of New Jersey will take part in the proposed welcome for the American rifle team which is looked for about Aug. 7. Naturally, the Jerseymen are gratified over the splendid shooting of Major William B. Martin, of the 2d Regiment, and while there will not be much time for a big celebration, because most of the men will leave for Camp Perry, Ohio, for the national matches, it is expected the welcome will be a notable one.

#### NEW YORK.

It has been unofficially announced that Capt. John B. Christoffel, now serving as assistant inspector on General Eddy's staff, would probably be the successful candidate for the vacancy created by the return of Major Clarence W. Smith, now inspector of small arms practice and ordnance officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commanding the 2d Brigade, to the 13th Regiment, Coast Art., as captain of the 5th Company. The election of Major Smith as captain of the 5th Company, of the 13th Regiment, will place him in command of that company for the third time, and he will, for the second time, sacrifice the rank of major to return to and help restore to its former position and standing his old command. Captain Christoffel entered the state service originally as a private June 25, 1878. He was commissioned major, by brevet, for long and faithful service, Jan. 18, 1904, and was appointed to his present position on the brigade staff when Gen. John G. Eddy relinquished the command of the 47th Regiment to assume the duties of brigade commander, to which position he was appointed by Governor Hughes, on the recommendation of Major General Roe, the commander of the New York National Guard, about a year ago. He is credited with 100 per cent. in duty during his entire service, never having missed a roll call, a record of which few, if any, other member of the Guard, can boast. He has qualified for thirty years as a marksman on the old state rifle range at Creedmoor; for seventeen years as a sharpshooter; for thirteen years as an expert, and for six years as a distinguished expert. He was for many years a member of the rifle team of the 47th Regiment.

The commanding officer of the Naval Militia of the state has issued orders directing the embarkation of the New York militia, including Brooklyn organizations, at Tompkinsville. The vessels to which the state sailors will be assigned will lie in the anchorage off Staten Island. Each battalion will assemble at its home station early Saturday morning, Aug. 8, and will be conveyed to the naval vessels in yard tugs. It is proposed to be in Gardiner's Bay preparatory to the maneuvers early on the morning of the 10th. In addition to the New York sailors, there will be those of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The combined fleet will be under the command of Comdr. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., son-in-law of Rear Admiral Evans.

Col. Edward S. Fowler, U.S.V., collector for the Port of New York, has been prevailed upon to allow his name to be presented at the next annual convention of the United Spanish War Veterans, to be held in Troy, Aug. 4 and 5, for department commander of the state of New York. He has for years been closely identified with the National Guard of New York, having served in the various grades as captain, lieutenant colonel, aide-de-camp, colonel and assistant judge advocate general on the staffs of Governor Black and Odell. In May, 1898, Colonel Fowler was appointed major, and paymaster, U.S. Volunteers, and served faithfully until the close of the war.

The New York State Militia Council met at Albany July 27, presided over by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the state National Guard. The council was in session for about three hours. It is provided in the law calling for the naming of the council that the senior officer shall be chairman and that the junior officer shall act as recorder or secretary, which latter provision made Major William Verbeck of the 3d Regiment, Infantry, the secretary. Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, after the meeting, said that under the law the action of the council was of a confidential character, consist-

ing of recommendations to be made from time to time to the Governor and that such action would not be made public until approved by the Governor as the commander-in-chief of the state forces. The council adjourned until Aug. 31, when another session will be held in Albany. Members of the council present beside Major General Roe, Brigadier General Henry and Major Verbeck, the secretary, were Capt. Jacob Miller, of New York, commanding the Naval Militia; Col. George C. Fox, 74th Regiment, Buffalo; Major Frederick A. Wells, 23d Regiment, Brooklyn; Major Charles I. DeBevoise, Squadron C, Brooklyn, and Capt. John F. O'Ryan, 1st Battery, New York.

Capt. Rupert Hughes, Co. D, 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., who recently resigned on account of business, has been honorably discharged, and an election for his successor will be held at an early date. The nomination for captain has already been tendered to 1st Lieut. John P. Everett, Co. I. Lieut. W. B. Stacom is organizing a new company for the regiment up in The Bronx, and is meeting with great success. He has obtained some eighty promising candidates for enlistment, and application will shortly be made for formal muster into the state service. The new company will have the letter designation of "M." Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, recently appointed on the staff of Colonel Duffy, has passed the brigade examining board.

Capt. Arthur M. Tompkins, of Co. B, 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., the senior captain in that command, will complete twenty-four years of service on Oct. 30 next. He has been a captain since May 29, 1893.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., who is nearing the completion of thirty years of continuous service with that command, is considered a valuable officer and has performed an immense amount of important work on its behalf, especially in matters relating to the armory. The hope is expressed that he will remain in active service with the command for a long time to come.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. George T. Adams, commanding Co. H of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, has received the formal orders for the tour of duty to Gardner's Bay which the company will take next month. The local company will take the tour on the U.S.S. Yankee and will embark on Aug. 8 at 4 p.m. at Newport with practically all of the Massachusetts Brigade, who will also serve on the Yankee. The local company has been drilling steadily and has its preparations practically completed for the trip.

Governor Guild reviewed the 2d Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., at their camp at Boxford, Mass., July 24, the largest crowd of the week being on hand to witness the various ceremonies. A short reception followed at Major Rope's quarters, and at three o'clock the battalion was called out for review. The men were in their red uniforms, and many complimentary remarks were heard on all sides on their fine appearance. The Governor was accompanied by six members of his staff, Major Philip Sears, Major Iris Vaughn, Gen. W. H. Brigham, Major Guy Murphie, Capt. Dwight Fullerton and Lieut. H. B. Perkins. In the forenoon a sham battle took place, with a short march. In the morning Cos. A and B started out on the road toward Topsfield. Some time afterward Cos. C and D left on the same road, and overtaking the forward companies, opened fire and soon captured them. The tramp covered about five miles, and the men returned to camp at 11 o'clock.

On July 25 the 1st Battalion, Field Art., M.V.M., completed a most profitable tour of duty, both on the field and on the march. Battery B of Worcester and C of Lawrence put in the week at South Framingham, and Battery A of Boston at Sandwich and vicinity. The two former batteries, with headquarters, under command of Major Charles F. Sargent, have put in a strenuous week in field exercises, both officers and non-commissioned officers showing an intelligent conception of the duty at all times. Considerable attention was paid to sanitation. The conduct of the men has been good, but guard duty and military courtesy only fair, which was in a great measure due to the large number of recruits. Policing of camp has been one of the features of the camp, and on all occasions the men's quarters were the personification of neatness. Horses and equipments have been well taken care of, and at all drills presented a clean appearance.

The entries for the fourth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association at the Bay State range at Wakefield, Mass., this week, far exceeded those of the previous years for most of the matches. For the grand aggregate prize, to be awarded to the individual having the highest total score in all the individual squadrons matches, at all ranges, 125 entries have been received. The week's program consists of fifteen events with the rifle and five with the revolver, and the competition is open to New England only. There are already thirty entries for the company team matches and ten for the regimental team match and more are expected. The New England interstate match, the chief event of the meeting, will have but three entries this year, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Vermont has never been represented in this annual tournament by a representative team and will have none this year, but will be represented officially by Major H. Edward Dyer, of Rutland. Owing to the exigencies arising from the new service regulations, the state teams of Maine and Connecticut did not compete this year.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia left the Capital on July 26 for the participation in coast defense exercises for fifteen days with the Regular troops at Fort Washington, Md., and Fort Hunt, Va.

The assignment to camps is as follows: Fort Washington; At Battery Meigs, Cos. A, B, C and D, 2d Regt., with 17th Co., C.A., as reserves; at Battery Emory, Cos. I and K, 2d Regt., with 143d Co., C.A., as reserves; at Battery Humphrey, Cos. L and M, 2d Regt., with 44th Co., C.A., as reserves; at old fort, Cos. E and F, 1st Regt., as supports; in rear of Battery Decatur, Cos. G and H, 1st Regt., as supports; on athletic grounds, Cos. I, K, L and M, 1st Regt., as supports; and south of parade ground, the brigade band and the corps of field music. Fort Hunt: Battery Mount Vernon, Cos. E, F and G, 2d Regt., with 47th Co., C.A., as reserves; east of primary station, Cos. A, B, C and D, 1st Regt., as supports; in rear of Battery Stater, 1st Separate Battalion, as supports; east of barracks, Ambulance Corps and Signal Corps; in open field, 1st Battery, F.A.

General Harries is not in command, but is on the ground with his staff, very interested observers, the Army Appropriation bill providing the money with which to meet the expenses of the exercises stipulating that the direction of events should remain with the officer of the Army at the head of the Artillery district. The latter is Lieut. Col. William H. Coffin, C.A.C. The other officers of the brigade are assigned to duties under Regular officers. Instead of operating as infantry the guardsmen are assigned as coast artillery reserves and supports in camps widely scattered. At Fort Hunt the 1st Battery, Field Art., the Ambulance Corps and the Signal Corps is expected to attain satisfactory results in wireless telegraphy.

#### MARYLAND.

The annual state rifle matches between teams and individuals of the Maryland National Guard will begin on Aug. 3 at Saunders Range. The following announcement of the dates of the matches has been made: Aug. 3, Lupus match, 1:30 p.m.; Gould long range match, 3 p.m.; Aug. 4, Adjutant General's match, 9 a.m.; Mealy match, 1:30 p.m.; Aug. 5, distinguished experts' match, 9 a.m.; Aug. 6, Governor's match, 9 a.m.; New York Clothing House match, 1 p.m.; Aug. 7, Maryland state match, 9 a.m.; Aug. 8, Winans pistol match, 9:30 a.m.; Coale pistol match, 10:30 a.m. (both open all day). The distinguished experts' match is a new one, the trophy having been contributed by Capt. William B. Brown, former ordnance officer of the 4th Infantry.

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#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CABAZA writes: I enlisted Jan. 2, 1847, Va. Vols., Mexican War; discharged, Aug. 2, 1848, after eighteen months' service. Enlisted Regular Army Nov. 25, 1848; discharged Nov. 25, 1858. Enlisted Feb. 7, 1859; discharged Dec. 7, 1863. Re-enlisted Dec. 7, 1863; discharged April 30, 1866, for convenience of the Government. Enlisted Oct. 19, 1867; discharged Oct. 19, 1870, 3-year enlistment. Re-enlisted Oct. 19, 1870; discharged Oct. 19, 1876. Re-enlisted Oct. 19, 1876; discharged Oct. 19, 1880. Re-enlisted Oct. 19, 1880; retired May 13, 1885, a first sergeant. What is my pay per month? Answer: You are in your sixth enlistment period and your full pay would be \$65.

T. J. L. asks: What should be the rate of pay of a corporal who enlisted May 31, 1900, and was discharged on May 30, 1905, who, after receiving an "excellent" discharge, was out of the service for eight months and eight days and re-enlisted on Feb. 7, 1906? Answer: The pay of such a corporal would be \$21 per month, the minimum pay of a corporal. This is due to the fact that he re-enlisted before May 11, 1908, when the Army Appropriation Bill, which provides for the new rate of pay, went into effect.

M. O. K. writes: Enlisted Aug. 28, 1904, served one year, four months, thirteen days, and discharged for convenience of the government to go to Philippines. Will be discharged Jan. 9, 1909, with four years, four months, thirteen days' service. If I re-enlist will I receive pay as in third enlistment? Answer: The law says that if one-half an enlistment period has been served when discharged for convenience of government, the time so served shall be counted as one enlistment period. As your first term was less than one year six months it is not counted as an enlistment period.

SUBSCRIBER asks: After seven years' service, I purchased my discharge. Re-enlisted three years later, Nov. 12, 1894. My pay as private was \$16. I remained in the Service until retired Aug. 8, 1903, as first sergeant. What should my pay be? Answer: You are in your fourth enlistment period.

INTERESTED asks: Memorandum Paymaster General's Office, dated May 28, 1908, relative to Act of May 11, 1908, Par. 3. Under this paragraph what enlistment period would I be serving in? On May 11, 1908, I had 9 years 10 months and 28 days continuous service—was discharged May 17, 1908, and re-enlisted May 21. Answer: In your fourth enlistment.

HOSPITAL asks: Will there be an examination for the grade of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, this year? Answer: Yes.

PRIVATE asks: Is an enlistment legal that is made, dated and sworn in on Sunday? Answer: Yes.

SUBSCRIBER asks: Enlisted Oct. 27, 1905, discharged Nov. 5, 1907, convenience of the government; re-enlisted Nov. 6, 1907. Do I enter my second period Oct. 27, 1908, date of fourth year continuous service? Answer: No. You will remain in your first enlistment period until its expiration.

T. L. writes: I served in the Spanish War on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis, but she was not in any action. (Scout duty.) Is a medal due me? Answer: See G.O. 81, 1908, page 1282, July 18.

G. C. B. asks: (1) I enlisted in the U.S.M.C., Oct. 4, 1893, discharged Oct. 3, 1898; re-enlisted May 25, 1899, discharged May 24, 1904; re-enlisted Aug. 6, 1907. Am I entitled to my re-enlistment pay under the new pay bill? (2) Are marines who served in the Philippines between April, 1902, and October, 1903, and in China during the Boxer uprising, 1900, going to have medals issued them? Answer: (1) A G.O. is being prepared to cover this. (2) See G.O. 81, published on page 1282, July 18.

B. L. D. writes: Enlisted Aug. 5, 1902, Coast Artillery, discharged Aug. 4, 1905; appointed first-class gunner July 7, 1903. Again enlisted May 29, 1908. Am I entitled to pay as first-class gunner until I can be again examined? Answer: No.

J. P. W. asks as to examination for promotion of second lieutenants, U.S. Marine Corps, now serving in Cuba. Answer: The examining board is now in session at Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba, and papers of all officers in Cuba who are entitled to be examined for promotion have been forwarded to the board of which Major T. P. Kane is president. The commanding general, A.C.P., has been requested to order these officers to report to the board for examination at such time as he deems most expedient.

J. F. R. asks: Having enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps on Oct. 17, 1896, and served continuously since, what should my pay amount to per month according to the new pay bill? Answer: This matter is now before the Comptroller of the Treasury for decision.

RETIRED asks: Why is not double time allowed to marines who served on the Olympia, Baltimore, and other ships of Dewey's fleet during the Spanish-American War? Surely that was actual service. Answer: The law does not provide that actual service at sea should count double. You should look up the law and read it.

H. H. asks: Would I be permitted to transfer from the Army to the Navy? Answer: It depends on the judgment of your superior officers. Consult your G.O.

J. M. J. asks: Will officers of the U.S. Volunteers receive the sea travel or the difference in travel pay, only,

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which was paid on their muster out of service in June, 1901, or will they receive any extra travel pay? Answer: Congress at the last session did not pass the bill providing for travel pay for Volunteer officers who had foreign service.

RETIRED SOLDIER asks: To what per cent. of the increase of pay for the enlisted men of the Army, are the retired enlisted men entitled? Answer: On page 1023 of our issue of May 23 you will find complete table of retired pay, which is 75 per cent. of active pay of grade in which retired.

J. B. asks: I have voted every Presidential election since I have been on the retired list. Now I am told I have no right to vote. Is this correct? Answer: Election laws differ in the various States, some denying the right of suffrage to soldiers and sailors. Your state of Washington does not exclude them, and furthermore, we believe that a retired soldier or sailor has a sufficient element of stability as a resident to give him the right of franchise in almost any state in which he may make his home.

INQUISITIVE asks: Am I entitled to additional pay under the following circumstances: Dec. 27, 1907, I was transferred from the U.S.S. Rainbow to the naval hospital, Canacao; P.I., for treatment. My "staff returns" were sent to headquarters, 1st Brigade Marines, Manila. About Jan. 1, 1908, I was attached to Co. E, 2d Marines, though I remained at the hospital. May 14, 1908, I was transferred to the naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal. Am I entitled to the twenty per cent. on my monthly pay (\$18), from Dec. 27, 1907, to May 14, 1908? Answer: Relative to the twenty per cent. increased pay for foreign service, the Auditor for the Navy Department has ruled that when a man is transferred from a ship to a foreign hospital, and subsequently transferred to the United States for treatment, such duty as may be performed while at the hospital or while awaiting transfer to the United States, is transitory and that, therefore, the marine is not entitled to the twenty per cent. increased pay for his service. This twenty per cent. increased pay can only be paid to men who are actually transferred to a foreign station for active duty on that station.

HORSE SOLDIER asks: Are officers and enlisted men in the Regular Army entitled to vote for a candidate for President of the United States? If so, state the requirements as to residence, etc. Answer: Elections are governed by state laws, and no two states have the same regulations. In some states soldiers and sailors while in the Service of the United States are not entitled to vote. Consult the statutes of your state or address the State Attorney General.

A. R. P. asks: (1) I enlisted Feb. 15, 1902, and arrived in Philippines May 1, 1902. Served there till Dec. 15, 1904, all in Luzon Island, and was discharged Jan. 30, 1905. So I was in the Philippines before July 4, 1902, and in the Service upon promulgation of the first order about these badges. Am I entitled to a badge? (2) Also please tell me how I would stand with regard to pay, were I to re-enlist. In addition to the first enlistment, mentioned above, I was in the Service from Jan. 24, 1906, till Dec. 9, 1907, being discharged the second time to accept a position in the Q.M.D. Answer: (1) You should receive a Philippine badge. (2) You serve vice would not count as enlistment period.

O. S. asks: Am I entitled to more than the pay for fourth enlistment period for the following service: Enlisted in the U.S.M.C., April 27, 1888, discharged April 29, 1893; enlisted July 11, 1898, discharged April 3, 1899, re-enlisted May 17, 1899, and have been continuously in service since that date, re-enlisting in each case the day after being discharged. Will complete my tenth year of continuous service Aug. 22, 1908. Answer: You are in your fourth enlistment period.

B. S. asks: Station of 6th U.S. Cavalry. Answer: The 6th Cavalry is stationed in the Department of Mindanao, P.I. Mail to any one in the regiment will reach the one addressed to headquarters, Philippine Division, Manila, P.I.

G. R. asks: (1) Has any uniform order been substituted for G.O. 169, Aug. 14, 1907? Answer: No. (2) Have there been any Small Arms Firing Regulations substituted for the Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906? Answer: No.

REGULAR OFFICER asks: How are the various badges to be worn? Orders seem very vague on the subject? If they must be worn all in one line, how is it possible to get a medal of honor, three campaign badges, the distinguished marksman and distinguished pistol badges, seven target medals, sharpshooter badge and four society badges all on at once? Also is a metal bar allowed to be fastened to the breast on which to suspend them? Answer: The custom is to arrange badges and medals on a brass bar an inch and a half wide and six or seven inches long, this bar being covered with material of which the full-dress uniform is made. A long brass pin is arranged underneath the bar so that the pin slips through loops on the breast of the coat and is held at the end by a clasp. The ribbon for the badges is sewed on this bar overlapping. You can wear many more than eighteen in this way. European officers sometimes get on thirty or forty.

W. M. asks: (1) How long was Headquarters 2d U.S. Cavalry stationed in Cuba? (2) I re-enlisted in Cuba and spent a thirty-two months' furlough in the United States. Does that time count double on retirement or not? Answer: (1) Address A.G.O., Washington, D.C. (2) Yes.

J. R. asks: I enlisted March 28, 1905; discharged, July 26, 1907, by purchase; re-enlisted, Jan. 16, 1908; will be discharged on Jan. 15, 1911. If I re-enlist, will I be entitled to the bonus? Answer: We think so. The case would probably have to go to the Comptroller for decision.

D. F. H. asks: (1) I enlisted May 2, 1898, and served until Dec. 20, 1908, in State Volunteers; re-enlisted March 6, 1899, in the 16th U.S. Infantry, and was discharged March 5, 1902; when discharged was drawing two dollars per month Service pay. What would be my pay if I should enlist now? (2) How many companies of Coast Artillery are to be organized this year, if any? (3) What companies will furnish the skeleton for the new organization? Answer: (1) You would be in your second enlistment period—pay, \$18. (2 and 3) None.

I. C. W. asks: (1) Concerning enlistments of Engineers of Coast Artillery—does a practical engineer, with state license, familiar with electric-lighting plants and high-speed engines,

have to enlist as a private? (2) Also, what is the pay per month? (3) Are the Engineers of Coast Artillery compelled to drill the same as the privates? Answer: (1) See G.O. 77, W.D., 1907, which gives full information as to this. (2) From \$65 to \$89 per month. (3) No.

P. J. M. asks: Can a married man, who has a wife and two children depending upon him, get out of the Army except by purchase? Answer: There is no other way but to buy out. The only case by law where a man can be discharged for his convenience is where a dependent parent requires his help.

C. G. H. writes: I desire, on the expiration of enlistment in Hospital Corps, to enlist in Coast Artillery as electrician. Previous to enlistment in Hospital Corps, having some experience in the wiring and installation of battleships, endeavored to join the Navy, but I was turned down owing to my sight, being obliged to constantly wear glasses. Will this defect bar me from enlisting in the Coast Artillery? Answer: No defect that would be passed on enlistment in the Hospital Corps would bar you in enlisting in the Coast Artillery Corps. The conditions in each for enlistment are the same.

F. R. A. asks: Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay? I enlisted Sept. 5, 1903; was discharged Sept. 4, 1906, with an excellent discharge from the Army. I re-enlisted in the Marine Corps Feb. 20, 1907. I was out of the Service five months and sixteen days. Answer: Your former service would not be counted a full enlistment period.

J. M. R. asks: How much continuous service pay am I entitled to? Enlisted Sept. 19, 1899, to serve till June 30, 1901, but was mustered out May 6, 1901. Re-enlisted May 18, 1901; was discharged May 25, 1904; re-enlisted July 28, 1904; was discharged May 9, 1907, by G.O. 1, Headquarters Dept. of Mo.; re-enlisted May 24, 1907, and am still in service. Answer: You have been continuously in Service since Sept. 19, 1899, and are in your third enlistment period.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to July 28, 1908. Changes after that date occurring before we go to press appear on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

The following itinerary is announced by Rear Admiral Sperry for the Atlantic Fleet for the trip to Australian and Asiatic waters. The dates given are subject to change through stress of bad weather or other unexpected circumstances. The itinerary for the voyage from Manila to the Atlantic coast of the United States will be published later.

Fleet itinerary: Arrive Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 9, leave Aug. 15; arrive Sydney, Australia, Aug. 20, leave Aug. 27; arrive Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 29, leave Sept. 5; arrive Albany, Australia, Sept. 11, leave Sept. 17; arrive Manila, P.I., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 10; arrive Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 17, leave Oct. 24; arrive Amoy, China, 2d Squadron, Oct. 29, leave Nov. 4; arrive Manila, P.I., 1st Squadron, Oct. 31; arrive Manila, P.I., 2d Squadron, Nov. 7.

1. The mail address of all vessels of the Battleship Fleet and of the Panther, Glacier, Culgoa, Relief and Yankton will be as follows: Until Oct. 27, 1908, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.; after Oct. 27, 1908, care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.

2. The Commander-in-Chief will make all arrangements for the forwarding of mail addressed as above to the vessels of the fleet.

3. Mail sent to the above addresses must be prepaid, with domestic postage, and must bear the name of the ship for which it is intended.

4. Express packages must not be sent to the above addresses, as there is no way of forwarding them, and they will simply be returned to the sender at his expense.

#### First Division.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander.

#### First Division.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sperry.) Capt. Hugo Osterhans. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. Sailed July 24 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southerland. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

#### Third Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.

#### Third Division.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Kossuth Niles. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Hamilton Hutchins. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed July 17 from Honolulu for Tutuila, Samoa.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John B. Patton. Sailed July 21 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Sailed July 19 from Honolulu for Suva, Fiji.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. Sailed July 19 from Honolulu for Tutuila, Samoa.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Charles F. Stokes. Sailed July 22 from Honolulu for Auckland, New Zealand.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVey. Sailed July 19 from Honolulu for Tutuila, Samoa.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

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addressed to the person, with the name of the ship and "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal." On Aug. 24 the First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet together with the Charleston, Solace, and eight destroyers will sail from San Francisco for Honolulu, Samoa, and Magdalena Bay.

#### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. At Mare Island, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At Bremerton, Wash.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. At Mare Island, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Bremerton, Wash.

#### Second Division.

##### Rear Admiral Uriel Sobre, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Sobre.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Bremerton, Wash.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendous L. Cotiman. At Mare Island, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island, Cal.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. At Bremerton, Wash.

#### Second Squadron.

##### Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. At Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Arrived July 24 at Honolulu.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Bremerton, Wash.

#### Fourth Division.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo. At Amapala, Honduras.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Glennon. Cruising in Bering Sea, patrolling the seal fisheries.

#### Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, commander.

##### First Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At Cavite, P.I.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Walter McLean. Arrived July 23 at Manila, P.I.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Caperton. At Cavite, P.I.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Marbury Johnston. At Cavite, P.I.

#### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hemphill.) Arrived July 23 at Manila, P.I.

CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Hong Kong, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. James H. Sears. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, 2 guns. Ensign Reed M. Fawell. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. James H. Comfort. Cruising on the Yang-tze river.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William R. Rush. At Hong Kong, China.

#### Vessels in Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Is in ordinary.

##### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas F. Greene. Olongapo, P.I.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert H. Michael. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I.

POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal.

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**CAESAR** (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Manila, P.I.

**CHESTER** (scout cruiser). Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**DES MOINES**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Sailed July 24 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**DOLPHIN** (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**DUBUQUE**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**EAGLE**, O.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marwell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**FORTUNE** (tug). Lieut. Edward W. Todd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**GRAMPUS** (submarine). Lieut. Edwin W. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**HANNIBAL** (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Is in reserve.

**IDAHO**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**INDIANA**, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

**IOWA**, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed out of commission July 23.

**LEBANON** (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Merleth, master. At Charleston, S.C.

**MARIETTA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William J. Maxwell. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MAYFLOWER** (despatch boat), 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowdon. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MISSISSIPPI**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. Arrived July 26 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MONTANA**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Placed in commission July 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**MONTGOMERY** (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**NERO** (collier), merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Bradford, P.I.

**NORTH CAROLINA**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Quebec, Canada. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PADUCAH**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PEORIA**, Btan. Harold Olsen. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**PIKE** (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**POTOMAC** (tug). Chief Btan. Frederick Muller. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.

**PRAIRIE**, O.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Ackerman. Arrived July 26 at New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**RANGER**. Ordered placed in commission at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Will be sent to Boston and transferred to the Massachusetts Nautical School.

**SALEM** (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key to command. Delivered to the Government July 27 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Will be commissioned later.

**SCORPION** O.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Fahs. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.

**STERLING** (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

**SYLVIA**, C.G. Lieut. Roger Williams. Arrived July 20 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**TACOMA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived July 25 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TEXAS**, 2d C.B.S. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Will be sent to the navy yard, Charles S.C., for duty as receiving ship at that place.

**UNCAS** (tug). Chief Btan. August Wohltman. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

**WOLVERINE**, C. 6 guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Chicago, Ill. Address there.

**YANKEE**, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh. Sailed July 27 from Alexandria, Va., for Hampton Roads. Itinerary of the U.S.S. Yankee: Leave Hampton Roads July 31; arrive Newport (to get Mass. and R.I. militia) Aug. 2, leave Aug. 8; arrive Gardiners Bay Aug. 8, leave Aug. 17; arrive Newport (to land Mass. and R.I. militia) Aug. 18, leave Aug. 19; arrive Boston Aug. 20. Mail and telegraphic address until July 31, Fort Monroe, Va.; mail and telegraphic address from Aug. 2 to Aug. 19, Newport, R.I.

**Special Service Squadron.**

Capt. Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**MAINE**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Giles B. Harber. Arrived July 20 at Manila, P.I.

**ALABAMA**, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived July 20 at Manila, P.I.

**ALEXANDER** (collier), merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. Arrived July 26 at Manila, P.I.

**Proposed Itinerary of the Special Service Squadron:**

Port	Arrive, 1908.	Leave, 1908.	Days in port
Manila		Aug. 1	
Singapore	Aug. 8	Aug. 7	4
Colombo	Aug. 14	Aug. 18	4
Aden	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	3
Suez	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	1
Imamia	Sept. 6	Sept. 10	4
Naples	Sept. 16	Sept. 26	4
Gibraltar	Sept. 30	Oct. 4	4

Morla ..... Oct. 9 Oct. 12 3  
Hampton Roads ..... Oct. 22 ..... 3

**Third Torpedo Flotilla.**

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail to Newport, R.I.

**STRINGHAM** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Sailed July 26 from Norfolk, Va., for Newport, R.I.  
**BARNEY** (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. Sailed July 26 from Annapolis, Md., for Newport, R.I.  
**TINGEY** (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. Sailed July 26 from Annapolis, Md., for Newport, R.I.  
**DE LONG** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Sailed July 26 from Annapolis, Md., for Newport, R.I.  
**THORNTON** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. Sailed July 26 from Annapolis, Md., for Newport, R.I.

**Naval Academy Practice Squadron.**

Send mail to Newport, R.I.

Comdr. William S. Benson, Commander.

**OLYMPIA**, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. Cruising in Long Island Sound.  
**CHICAGO**, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. Cruising in Long Island Sound.  
**ARKANSAS**, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. Cruising in Long Island Sound.  
**HARTFORD** (practice ship). Lieut. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegelmeyer. Cruising in Long Island Sound.  
**NEVADA**, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Cruising in Long Island Sound.  
**ABAREND** (collier), merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, At Baltimore, Md.

Itinerary of Naval Academy Practice Squadron, summer, 1908—Arrive Newport, R.I., July 31, leave Aug. 14; arrive Boston, Mass., Aug. 6, leave Aug. 11; arrive Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Bath, Me., Aug. 14, leave Aug. 19; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Aug. 22, leave Aug. 24; arrive Annapolis, Md., Aug. 27. Midshipmen go on leave Aug. 28. Note.—The squadron will leave New London each Monday morning while in that vicinity and will return each Friday afternoon.

**FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.**

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.

**PLUNGER**. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At Newport, R.I.  
**NINA** (tender). Chief Btan. Stephen McCarthy. At Newport, R.I.

**SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.**

Lieut. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

Send mail to Newport, R.I.

**HIST** (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived July 25 at Newport, R.I.  
**VIPER**. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. Arrived July 25 at Newport, R.I.  
**CUTTLEFISH**. Lieut. Edward J. Marquart. Arrived July 25 at Newport, R.I.  
**TARANTULA**. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. Arrived July 25 at Newport, R.I.  
**OCTOPUS**. Arrived July 25 at Newport, R.I.

**TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.**

In commission under command of Lieut. Louis C. Richardson. At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboots Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Porter, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Shubrick, Stockton, O'Brien, Blakely, Winslow, Rodgers, Manly, Craven, Dahlgren, Wilkes and Bagley; destroyers McDonough and Worden, and the submarinesader, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used at a barracks for the men of flotilla.

**PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.**

Comdr. William A. Gill, commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**SOLACE** (supplyship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**First Flotilla.**

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

Send mail to Mare Island, Cal.

**WHIPPLE** (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**HOPKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**HULL** (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**TRUXTON** (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**Second Flotilla.**

Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman, commander.

**PAUL JONES**. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**PREBLE** (destroyer). Lieut. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**PERRY** (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**STEWART** (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**Third Flotilla.**

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.

**DAVIS** (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. Arrived July 22 at Mare Island, Cal.

**FARRAGUT** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

**FOX** (torpedoboot). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. Arrived July 22 at Mare Island, Cal.

**GOLDSBOROUGH**, T. B. Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. Arrived July 22 at Mare Island, Cal.

**RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.**

**ALLIANCE**, sals., 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**ANNAPOLIS**, G., 6 guns (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**CONSTELLATION** (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumberland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation. The Reina Mercedes is repairing at the navy yard, New York.

**FRANKLIN**, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmond is used as an auxiliary to the Franklin.

**HANCOCK** (transport receiving ship). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE**, R.S. Commodore John M. Robinson, retired. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**LANCASTER**, G., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. Albert G. Berry. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

**MOHICAN**, G., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Calif.

**NEWARK** (station ship). At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PENSACOLA**, R.S. Lieut. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

The Intrepid is used as auxiliary to the Pensacola.

**PHILADELPHIA**, P.C. (receiving ship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

**RICHMOND** (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**SEVERN** (station ship). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**SOUTHERY** (receiving ship). Chief Btan. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**SUPPLY** (station ship at Guam). 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.**

**ALBATROSS**. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.

**FISH HAWK**. Btan. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

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**TUGS.**

**Accomac**, Pensacola, Fla. **Penacook**, Norfolk, Va.

**Active**, San Francisco, Cal. **Pentucket**, New York.

**Alice**, Norfolk, Va. **Powhatan**, New York.

**Apache**, New York. **Rapido**, Cavite, P.I.

**Choctaw**, Washington. **Rocket**, Norfolk, Va.

**Heracles**, Norfolk, Va. **Samoset**, League Island, Pa.

**Iroquois**, at Honolulu. **Sabago**, Charleston, S.C.

**Iowa**, Boston, Mass. **Sioux**, Boston, Mass.

**Massasoit**, Key West, Fla. **Sotocomo**, Puget Snd., Wash.

**Standish**, Annapolis, Md. **Tecumseh**, Washington, D.C.

**Traffic**, New York. **Triton**, Norfolk, Va.

**Unadilla**, Mare Island, Cal. **Ungava**, San Francisco, Cal.

**Vigilant**, San Francisco, Cal. **Waban**, Pensacola, Fla.

**Wahneta**, Norfolk, Va. **Wahneta**, Norfolk, Va.

**Wauheta**, Norfolk, Va. **Wauheta**, Norfolk, Va.

**Wauheta**, Norfolk, Va. **Wauheta</**

# SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



is of benefit as a deodorizer, antiseptic cleansing agent and preservative. Contains nothing injurious.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, Manila; F arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., Jan. 2, 1908.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops I, K, L and M at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; E, I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; F, E, F, G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.; Cos. A, B, C and D arrived Oct. 9, 1907; D, Jan. 2, 1908; E, Oct. 9, 1907; F, Jan. 2, 1908, and G, H, I, K, L and M, Oct. 9, 1907.

7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas.

8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; M, arrived Sept. 1, 1908, and the other companies May 21, 1907; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Manila, P.I.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 3, 1907; M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, \*B, \*C, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Battery D, Manila, P.I.

3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, F, \*Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C arrived March 4, 1907, and D May 31, 1907; E, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and F, Manila, P.I.; Battery F will sail from Manila Nov. 15, 1908, for station at Fort Leavenworth; G, D and E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1908.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

\*On detached service in Cuba.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Company and Station. Company and Station.

1st. Ft. Leveit, Me. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 72d. Ft. Scruen, Ga.

3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 74th. Ft. Scruen, Ga.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

8th. Ft. Probie, Me. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

10th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 89th. Ft. McKinley, Me.

20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 90th. Ft. Jackson, Bks., La.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 91st. Ft. Flager, Wash.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 92d. Ft. Flager, Wash.

23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 93d. Ft. Stewart, Ore.

24d. Ft. Miley, Cal. 94th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

25th. Ft. Flager, Wash. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

26th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

27th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

28th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

29th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

30th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 101st. Ft. Adams, R.I.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 103d. Ft. Washington, Md.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 104th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

35th. Ft. Manila. Arrived May 5, 105th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

1908.

36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 106th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 107th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

38th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 108th. Ft. Probie, Me.

39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 109th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

43d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 116th. Ft. Scruen, Ga.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 122d. Ft. Key West, Fla.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 123d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.

54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 125th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 126th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.

57th. Ft. Manila, P.I. Arrived 127th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

Sept. 6, 1907.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 128th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

60th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 130th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 132d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y.

63d. Ft. Miley, Cal. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

64th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

65th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

66th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.J.

67th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.

68th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.

69th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.

143d. Ft. Washington, Md.	157th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.	159th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	160th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.	161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.	162d. Key West Bks., Fla.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.	163d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
150th. Ft. Worden, Wash.	164th. Jackson Bks., Fla.
151st. Ft. Revere, Mass.	165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.	166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.	167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.	168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.	169th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.	170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

\*Torpedo companies.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash. Co. G will on Sept. 15

proceed to Presidio of Monterey for station.

2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas,

Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A,

B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.

4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, addres-

Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Plattburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.

E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne,

Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.

8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mc-

Dowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

9th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Nov. 3, 1907.

10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam

Houston, Texas.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne,

Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Logan, Ga.

13th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Havana,

Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ind.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mac-

Kenzie, Ky.; J, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Root, Ark.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Honolulu, H.T.

18th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and B, Ft. Bliss, Texas;

E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Davis, Alaska; O, P and Q, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egbert, Alaska.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Presidio, of Monterey, Calif.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 15, 1907.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and B, Ft. Port Royal, S.C.

27th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and B, Ft. McHenry, Md.

28th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and B, Ft. Totten, N.Y.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and B, Ft. Totten, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and B, Ft. Totten, N.Y.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## ARMY MINE PLANTERS.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, C.A., commanding, Ft. Totten, N.Y.



## FISH

more than any other dish needs careful seasoning.  
It is rendered more appetizing by the use of

LEA & PERRINS  
SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a delicate seasoning for Scalloped Oysters,  
Broiled Lobster, Cod Fish Balls and Steaks,  
Deviled Clams, Fish, Salads, etc.

Beware of Imitations.

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Wellington had in 1812. In Manchuria, in 1904-5, the lessons of South Africa were strongly accentuated; and if it was found that the Cossacks were not up to the standard of their reputation, it was not because of their defective horsemanship, but rather owing to faulty organization and generalship, and because of the extraordinary ability of the Japanese advanced screen and reconnoitring system. The four thousand Russian cavalry in reserve at Mukden could have prevented disaster, and if the Japanese had been able to command the services of the three British cavalry brigades, the same battle would have been transformed into a Sedan for the Russians. Indeed, the mobility which enables cavalry to transfer their services from one part of the area of operations to another, makes a reserve of cavalry of decisive weight in a closely-contested battle, especially if the troopers are taught to fight dismounted, as well as mounted."

Four officers of the German army now serving with the Mikado's army have made a report on an officer's life in the Japanese army. The entire corps of officers of the Japanese army strikes them as being particularly young, and even the older men appear to be so full of life and vivacity that they give the impression of being much younger than their years. The service is very severe. The officers are in barracks and on duty in winter from eight to four o'clock, and keep themselves in training by doing the same drill as the soldiers daily, notably in gymnastics, sword exercise, and jiu-jitsu. As to the social life of the officers, they all dine in the officers' mess at twelve o'clock, when rice is the *plat du jour*, and the whole thing lasts ten minutes. The mess-rooms are very large and lofty, but simply furnished, and the officers never give any entertainments there. On the other hand, the homes of the married officers are always open to any officer when he is not on duty, and the hospitality dispensed to their comrades by the married officers and their wives is unlimited. What struck the German officers most was the enthusiasm of the nation whenever there is any recruiting going on, which shows a universal love for the army.

M. Pierreval says, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, that the principle of establishing the French naval school on shore, which has been so long discussed, has at length prevailed, thanks in part to the personal intervention of M. Thomson. Tradition was so strong that there was resistance to the purpose of doing away with the Borda at Brest, but a point has been gained by the decision arrived at. It will not, however, be enough to build a college on shore. It will be necessary to change profoundly the system of instruction unless the French navy is to remain the slave of old routine. The proposed naval polytechnical school, which was to assure the unity of origin of French naval officers, has undergone changes, the engineer branch being removed from the operation of the scheme. But M. Pierreval says the proposal is too interesting and answers too well the requirements of the navy to be abandoned, and he believes that it will be brought into execution. The fault of the present system being the absence of all method, and the confusion of all kinds of technical questions, much is hoped for from the establishment of the new naval school in overcoming these serious defects.

La France Militaire says that experiments have been recently conducted at Montargis, in France, with various kinds of wagons for the transport of wounded, invented by Lieutenant Puisais, of the 82d Regiment. These wagons, which are more of the nature of stretchers, can be taken to pieces and are drawn by dogs. The wagons carried out the transport of the wounded both comfortably and with remarkable celerity. They are very simple in construction, light and easily handled.

The French infantry will soon be supplied with a new valise of sailcloth. The valise is 11 3/4 inches wide, 14 1/2 inches high, and 5 1/4 inches deep, and is divided into three parts, the first of which carries the linen, the second the brushes, and the third the reserve rations. On the sides are two pockets for boots, and another one underneath for the water-bottle. Of the 150 cartridges carried by the men, 50 are carried in the pouches, and the remaining 100 in the pockets of the man's coat. The new valise weighs 18 1/2 lbs., or 4 1/2 lbs. less than the one in present use.

An Imperial edict of July 20 directs Tang-Shae-Yi, governor of Mukden province, to proceed to Washington to thank the American Government on behalf of China for restoring a portion of the "Boxer" indemnity.

The British Secretary of War in a speech at Workington said that for reasons on which he did not dwell the navy would be strengthened next year.

Le Matin tells how the entire French navy escaped seizure for debt. It appears that Letellier, a dockyard workman, lost a hand during his employment in November, 1906, and in an arbitration was awarded a pension of £20. But the Ministry cavilled at the decision, and in March, 1907, Letellier, through his lawyer, M. Lebouef, sued the Admiralty and won his case. Still, he did not get the money. M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, or his subordinates, made protests and delays, till £5 of the pension was in arrears. Then (says a Paris des-

patch to the Daily Mail) the advocate marched into the Admiralty office at Cherbourg and announced that, in default of payment, he would be compelled to seize the furniture of the building, as well as the warships, torpedo-boats, and vessels of smaller importance in the docks at the moment. A frantic telegram was despatched to M. Thomson, who forthwith capitulated and sent £400, the capital necessary to supply the workman's pension.

The period of obligatory military service in Turkey is as follows: Three years in the Regular Army or Nizam, and six years in the Reserve of the Regular Army, or Tchiat; nine years in the Reserve or Redif; two years in the Territorial Army or Mustahfiz. In consequence of numerous interruptions of service, the enrolment in the Nizam is often increased to five and even six years. The Tchiat, Redif and Mustahfiz consequently suffer severely, and their loss would be greatly increased on mobilization. For this reason the period of service in the Mustahfiz has been increased to five years in the 2d (Adrianople) and the 3d (Salonica) Army Corps.

A practical test of the automobile for use in war, with satisfactory results, was made by the French in the recent Moroccan campaign, when the Army of Invasion had three quick-firing guns mounted on as many motor cars of the ordinary Panhard style, forty horse-power. Captain Genty, a well-known Paris amateur driver, who commanded the automobile contingent at the successful battle of Aïnsa, says that "its facility of maneuvering must set at rest forever the pessimistic tongues so often protesting that cars were all right on roads, but for use in the veldt or desert, or indeed on any broken ground, were quite impossible. The journey to the front of this mitrailleuse was sufficiently beset with trouble to form quite a test case, and the result has been more than successful. France has provided its army with more power-driven vehicles than any other country, and uses them for both quick and heavy transport service. Germany is also using automobiles and motor-cycles quite extensively, and as we noted recently proposes a subvention to encourage the manufacture of cars available for army use.

New rules have been made, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which effect important changes, and are designed to make it impossible for a British officer who retires as a commander to eventually find himself a full admiral by steps in rank granted on the retired list. Retired officers may henceforth "go up one," but no more, and they must have qualified for the higher rank before they get it. All officers promoted to captain or commander on the active list after March 19 last are to come under the new rules. These lay down that a step in rank shall not be given to an officer on or after retirement, unless he qualified for the promotion before he retired, and only one step shall be given, except in the case of retired officers who voluntarily return to the employed list and render services which merit special recognition. Rear admirals who retire with that rank will be entitled to rise by seniority to the rank of vice admirals. Captains will be entitled to rise by seniority to the rank of rear admirals if they have served the necessary qualifying period prior to retirement. Commanders may be promoted to the rank of captain after they go on the retired list, at the discretion of the Admiralty, if they have served the necessary time to qualify them for the promotion, but it is not to be given to them until they are forty-five years of age.

M. Alfred Ponteux, a native of Dijon, France, claims the invention of a rapid fire gun worked by electricity capable of firing 1,200 shots a minute without the use of powder or explosive of any sort through a metallic tube open at both ends. There is a continual "jet" of projectiles as long as the current is on. A remarkable feature of the "cartridges" is that they are all bullet, there being no brass case or powder chamber. As there is no combustion there is no danger of explosion. Moreover, the piece can be constructed much more economically than an ordinary cannon, as no great resistance to heat or pressure is necessary. At Flatbush, L.I., is a mechanical engineer who proposes to pour bullets into a hopper, feed them into the gun by gravity, and discharge 100 shots a second from a battery of four gun barrels attached to an apparatus operated by a seven horsepower gas engine. He plans to build a gun on an automobile carriage which will secure its power directly from the motor of the car and carry enough bullets to be of practical service in the field.

A typhoon struck Hong Kong July 27, doing much damage to Chinese ports and more to vessels in the harbor. Thirteen of the crew of the British cruiser *Astrea* manned a small boat and, aided by a searchlight on board the cruiser, searched the harbor for victims. They worked hard for an hour and succeeded in picking up six persons, but a very large number were drowned. A local passenger steamer foundered and 300 Chinese were drowned.

The German "Air Navy" League, which has been under discussion for several weeks past, has now been definitely organized with headquarters at Mannheim. The league described that its purpose is "by all legal methods possible to influence the entire nation in order that Germany may receive a fleet of dirigibles corresponding in number and efficiency to her greatness." The members of the league are to pay two marks, 48 cents, yearly dues.

The statistics of animals slaughtered for food in Germany indicate that, in round figures, one horse or mule is consumed for four goats, thirteen sheep, twenty-eight beef cattle and 123 hogs.

That the Krupps in the earlier days had their experience of disaster is shown by the fact, stated in a British official report, that on Nov. 18, 1861, a Krupp 20-pounder burst at the second fire, and in April, 1863, a Krupp 20-pounder burst after 132 rounds; with heavy charges on Jan. 27, 1867, a Krupp 7-inch, or 110-pounds, burst at the second fire. At Koeniggratz two Krupp field guns burst: estimated rounds, 150. At Berlin a Krupp field gun burst, killing three cadets, and another in 1869. During the campaign in Austria a Krupp 9.75-inch gun burst with a moderate charge. In April, 1864, a Krupp 9-inch gun burst at Cronstadt, and in July, 1866, one burst in Russia after firing 66 rounds, and another in Feb., 1868. In July, 1869, on the Russian frigate Alexandra Nevski, a 9-inch Krupp gun burst with great destruction of life. On Sept. 29, 1871, a Krupp 11-inch gun burst at Cronstadt at the first round: casualties, three officers killed and forty-one men killed and wounded.

A Parliamentary Committee recommends a considerable increase in the army and navy of Denmark.

The appointment of Rear Admiral Percy Scott to the command of a small squadron of armored cruisers, which will visit South Africa in the autumn on the occasion of the convention for the federation of the South Africa colonies, seems to be regarded in England as an outcome of the Admiral's controversy with Admiral Beresford. Beresford has requested the Admiralty to relieve him of his own command at an early date.

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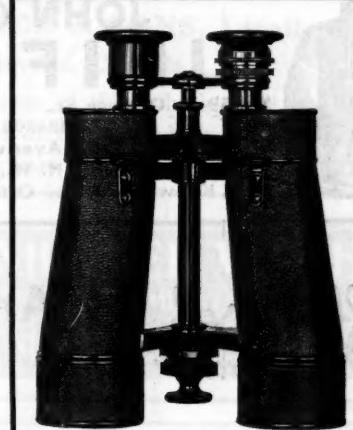
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A certain drill sergeant, whose severity had made him unpopular with his company, was putting a squad of recruits through the funeral exercise. Opening the ranks so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between them, the instructor, by way of practical explanation, walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he did so: "Now, I am the corpse. Pay attention!"

Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarding them with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, then remarked:

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Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check in the sum of \$500 made payable to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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